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# USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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8 DECEMBER 1986

USSR REPORT  
POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

## CONTENTS

## PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

Grishkyavichus Speaks at Kolkhoz Award Ceremony (SOVETSKAYA LITVA, 24 Sep 86) .....	1
LISSR Presidium Cites Shortcomings in Environmental Protection (SOVETSKAYA LITVA, 26 Sep 86) .....	6
Demirchyan Plenum Speech Scores Nationalism, Outmoded Practices (K. S. Demirchyan; KOMMUNIST, 9 Oct 86) .....	9
Georgian CP CC Buro Examines Party Work, Management Problems (ZARYA VOSTOKA, 2 Oct 86) .....	23
Enlarged Georgian Buro Discusses 8-, 9-Month Plan Fulfillment (ZARYA VOSTOKA, 11 Sep 86) .....	26
'Restructuring' of Georgian Economy Examined (ZARYA VOSTOKA, 16 Aug 86) .....	29
Georgian Auditing Commission 'Restructuring' Work Scored (ZARYA VOSTOKA, 9 Oct 86) .....	35
Georgian Gorkom, Raykom Cited for Lax Komsomol Work (ZARYA VOSTOKA, 6 Sep 86) .....	41
Georgian Supreme Soviet Presidium Criticizes Borzhomi Rayon (ZARYA VOSTOKA, 30 Sep 86) .....	44
Kunayev Tours KaSSR: Further Reportage (KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA, various dates) .....	47



Ural Oblast	47
Aktyubinsk Oblast	49
Kustanay Oblast	51
<b>MEDIA AND PROPAGANDA</b>	
Publishers Attacked for Ignoring Reader Demands (V. Stelmakh; SOVETSKAYA KULTURA, 29 Jul 86) .....	53
Readers Welcome More Open Publishing Policy (D. Shnyukas; PRAVDA, 8 Sep 86) .....	57
<b>CULTURE</b>	
Playwright Speaks Out on Changes Needed in Current Theater (Mar Baydzhiyev; PRAVDA, 12 Sep 86) .....	61
Script Shortage Impedes Film Industry (P. Rejebov; SOVET TURKMENISTANY, 27 Aug 86) .....	65
Esthetics Relates Class Consciousness, National Culture (D. Nurallyyev; MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI, 22 Aug 86) .....	65
<b>SOCIAL ISSUES</b>	
Kravtsov Urges Greater Focus on Courts, Cites Problems (B. Kravtsov Interview; IZVESTIYA, 24 Sep 86) .....	66
Conviction of Minors: Court Jurisdiction, Laws Examined (V. Pronina; SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA ZAKONNOST, No 6, Jun 86)	71
Drug Clinic Patients Discuss TV Program on Drug Problem (MOLODEZH GRUZII, 9 Sep 86) .....	76
Drug Addicts Convicted of Murder in Alma-Ata (O. Kvyatkovskiy; TRUD, 19 Sep 86) .....	82
Illegal House Construction, Land Use in Kabardino-Balkariya (SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, 29 Jul, 29 Aug 86) .....	86
Correspondent Discloses Abuse, by M. Mikhalkov	86
MVD, Local Party Responses	90
Georgians Focus on Youth Problems in Republic (MOLODEZH GRUZII, 26 Aug 86) .....	93
Review of Komsomol Work	93
MVD Minister Comments, by V. Nanava	95

## REGIONAL ISSUES

'Unified Administrative Center' Needed for Georgia's Resorts (Nikolay Khatiaashvili; ZARYA VOSTOKA, 19 Aug 86) .....	98
Georgian Regional Resort Director Discusses Local Developments (Vianor Kapba Interview; ZARYA VOSTOKA, 12 Sep 86) .....	102
Figures on TuSSR Economic Progress (TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA, 20 Aug 86) .....	108
Turkmen Communications Development Discussed (A. Ataniyazov; TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA, 15 Aug 86) .....	110

/7310

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

GRISHKYAVICHUS SPEAKS AT KOLKHOZ AWARD CEREMONY

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 24 Sep 86 pp 1, 3

[ELTA [Lithuanian News Agency] item: "The High Award Obliges Us to Perform New Labor Exploits"]

[Text] Among our republic's many advanced farms, during recent years a farm that has set itself off from all the others by its high production indicators is the Zhelsvyale Kolkhoz, Kapsukskiy Rayon. An especially large step forward was taken here during the 11th Five-Year Plan. In recognition of its achievements the kolkhoz has been given the Motherland's highest award -- the Order of Lenin.

On 23 September the kolkhoz workers attended a festive meeting that was devoted to the handing over of the award. Present at that meeting were LiCP Central Committee First Chairman P. Girshkyavichus; LiCP Central Committee Chairman V. Astrauskas; LiSSR Council of Ministers First Deputy Chairman, Chairman of the LiSSR Agroindustrial Committee, Yu. Bernatavichyus; LiCP Kapsukas Gorkom First Secretary V. Sinitskas; and Kapsukskiy Rayon Executive Committee Chairman A. Markyavichyus.

The meeting was opened by the kolkhoz deputy chairman, party organization secretary K. Kuntsyavichyus.

The floor was given to LiCP Central Committee First Chairman P. Grishkyavichus:

The awarding of the highest award of the Country of Soviets to your collective, he said, is an important historic event that crowns the glorious path in collective labor that you have traveled.

Please allow me, my dear comrades, in the name of the LiCP Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, and the LiSSR Council of Ministers, to congratulate you on having won this high state award and to wish you new labor victories and a bright and happy life to every family here.

The Order of Lenin that will soon glow on your kolkhoz banner is a truly well-deserved evaluation the large and glorious tasks that have been achieved by kolkhoz members. The large harvests of all the agricultural crops, the

intensive production of animal-husbandry products, and the proper concern for the welfare of the farmers and for the conditions in their everyday life and spiritual culture have been, for many years, an example that is worthy of imitation for the farmers of Kapsukskiy Rayon and Lithuania as a whole.

You have taken a major step forward in all areas during the years of the 11th Five-Year Plan. During that time the gross output of agriculture increased by 31 percent; the harvest yield of grain crops rose from 30 quintals per hectare in 1980 to 52 quintals last year, and sugar beets, from 190 to 440 quintals. Your fields constantly yield abundant harvests of fodder crops. And this, with the skillful organization of pedigree work, makes it possible to increase successfully the intensity of the production of animal-husbandry products.

The average milk yield per cow during the past five-year plan from 4019 kilograms to 5103 kilograms. The average daily increase in the weight of cattle being fattened is 850-900 grams, and more than half a kilogram for hogs, and there has been a considerable overfulfillment of the five-year assignments for sale of all types of agricultural products to the state. During the 11th Five-Year Plan the state purchased 87 percent more grain than during the 10th Five Year Plan, 44 percent more sugar beets, 22 percent more livestock, and 40 percent more milk.

As a whole you have also begun the new five-year plan successfully. One can make a judgment about many things if only from the fact that during the first half-year each cow yielded 2679 kilograms of milk, which is 144 kilograms more than during the corresponding period last year.

The valuable management experience that you have accumulated, the farming wisdom, and the professional skills and industriousness of many mechanizers, milkmaids, and cowherds, specialists and subdivision managers, kolkhoz Chairman V. Marazas, and all the kolkhoz members represent a wealth which you yourselves can make better and better use of, and also can share lavishly with your neighbors.

The most significant contribution to the overall achievements was made by the constantly growing detachment of advanced workers. They have deserved special recognition. They are, first of all, Birute Zayanchikauskene, which has been milking cows for more than 25 years. Last year she produced 5595 kilograms from each of 75 cows, for a total of 419 tons of milk, and occupied first place in the rayon. Onute Yanushauskene milks 60 cows that have calved for the first time, and produces 5835 kilograms from each of them. Others who have been working outstanding are LiSSR Honored Agricultural Mechanizer Jonas Yasinskas; calfherd Yanina Payauyene; zootechnicians Antanas Rutelenis and Sergeyus Yushkauskas; representatives of the younger generation, recently returned from service in the Soviet Army, tractor operator Virginiyus Buchinskas and driver Gintas Sasnauskas; and many others. It is laudable that retired kolkhoz veterans have not thrown down their hands, but have been participating in the overall task to the best of their abilities. These include Great Patriotic War participant, Communist Yuožas Butanavichyus, Yuožas Mikalauskas, Yuožas Kuntsyavichyus, and others.



In order to resolve the very important task, the primary party organization that unites in its ranks 50 Communists has been working active to rally your collective. It is gratifying that most of the advanced workers who have been mentioned here, and others, have demonstrated by their valorous labor that they are worthy of bearing the high title of Communist Party member.

The excellent indicators of the collective's activities is not only a major contribution to the implementation of the Food Program, but also a solid base for the new labor achievements that the Communist Party and the historic decisions of its 27th Congress call upon us to perform. Therefore, while delighted with your achievements and the high evaluation that has been put on them, you are obliged to think about the future and to look efficiently and exactly at the long view. You cannot be complacent. I think you will agree that everything has not always developed successfully, and that everything does not always turn out the way it is planned. The harvests of the agricultural crops being grown by you are high, but they are still unstable. For example, last year the harvest yield of grain crops exceeded 52 quintals of grain per hectare, but this year it has dropped to 43 quintals, which is less than the average-annual indicator for the past five-year plan. Consequently, it has not yet been possible to compensate for the unfavorable weather. It is obvious, therefore, that everything is not yet being done in the way that science requires it, and that the requirements pertaining to intensive technological schemes are being observed with insufficient strictness. This pertains first of all to potatoes. The potato harvest yield, although it has been increasing, has been doing so very slowly, and 160 quintals per hectare is definitely not a level that one can be completely satisfied with.

Orienting oneself to the future, it is necessary also to organize fodder production more efficiently. Last year the quantity of fodder units procured per standard head of cattle was, on the average, 25 quintals. Quantitatively speaking, one can express no reproaches, but today, under conditions of intensive management, it is no longer sufficient to count only the fodder units. It is also important to know what kind of fodder units they are. And yet, on the Zhelsvyale Kolkhoz, fodder proteins continue to be in short supply. Why, for example, doesn't the kolkhoz grow beans for fodder? Why doesn't the kolkhoz plant such a promising protein crop as rape? More alfalfa could also be grown. And it is completely inexcusable for the kolkhoz agronomists that they have neglected the cultivated meadows and pastures to the extent they are filled with cereal grasses. Thus, in fodder production much still has to be improved.

The results of the farm's economic activity are gratifying. The net income during the past five-year plan almost tripled, and last year reached 2.15 million rubles. The profitability of production surpassed 68 percent. For many years the farm has been paying back its expenses. But all the opportunities have not yet been used here. In the past five-year plan the return on investment was decreased at the farm. The board of governors and the farm's party organization must also not reconcile themselves to the fact that recently the rates of increase in labor productivity have been to lag behind the increase in the payment of labor. Consequently, in a few places a

few things have not yet been completely thought out in the mechanism of the collective contract and intrafarm cost accountability.

The decoration of the Zhelsvyale Kolkhoz obliges not only you, but all the farmers in the rayon. The party's gorkom, the primary party organizations, and the rayon agroindustrial association must take much more decisive steps to introduce the experience accumulated by this farm and other advanced farms, and to work more persistently to teach their methods to the cadres and specialists on other farms. One cannot reconcile oneself to the fact that, in addition to the economically strong kolkhozes that are the leaders in the rayon and the republic -- the Zhelsvyale Kolkhoz, Kolkhoz imeni Kapsukas, Kolkhoz imeni Chernyakhovskiy, and the Padovinis and Sheshupe kolkhozes -- there are economic weak, lagging kolkhozes: Darbas, Igliskis, Tiyesa kolkhozes, and certain others. The land there is essentially the same, but the material-financial assistance provided to them by the government is greater than that provided to the previously-mentioned and other advanced farms. Why have they been lagging behind? Primarily because their administrators and specialists are conservative and do not see, and do not want to know about, their neighbors' experience in advanced management. The farm administrators and specialists and various members of the aktiv from many rayons in the republic go to Zhelsvyale and other kolkhozes in the rayon to get experience. And yet the neighbors who have been mentioned live calmly, work in a casual manner, using the old methods, keep marking time, or have even been going sharply downhill.

Today we have heard a number of critical comments directed even at the people on Zhelsvyale Kolkhoz, whose achievements have been highly evaluated. Time and the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress make it necessary to hold more strictly accountable the administrators, specialists, and primary party organizations at all farms and enterprises. And it is necessary not to demand superficially the fulfillment of the plans at any cost, but, rather, the fundamental reorganization of the work in the spirit of the new requirements, by introducing new management methods, scientific achievements, and the experience gained by the advanced farms. One should not render petty guardianship and should not simply issue commands. Instead, one should render specific assistance to the aktiv on the farms. Therein lies the chief task of the administrators and specialists at the rayon agroindustrial association.

The first year of the 12th Five-Year Plan, that important stage in the practical implementation of the strategic line planned by the 27th CPSU Congress for accelerating our country's economic and social development, is coming to an end. In the party and throughout the country there has been a lively process of decisive reorganization and renovation. Every Communist, every Soviet citizen, is obliged to take all steps to promote this vitally important process, by applying his innovative, selfless, creative labor. There is currently nothing more important than the successful completion of the year, the fulfillment and overfulfillment of all the plans that have been set down, and the laying of a solid foundation for even more rapid socioeconomic progress in the second year of the five-year plan.

Please allow me to wish the farmers of the Order of Lenin Zhelsvyale Kolkhoz and all the workers of Kapsukskiy Rayon the greatest success in resolving the tasks confronting them, as well as good health and happiness in their lives.

Then Comrade P. Grishkyavichus fastened the Order of Lenin onto the kolkhoz banner.

Present on the dais was Zhelsvyale Kolkhoz Chairman V. Marazas. He said:

Today we have a large holiday. But even on this festive day, while rightfully proud of our considerable successes and evaluating the labor performed by every individual and the collective as a whole, we are weighing our capabilities and we are convinced that we could have done better and that we still can do better.

We know that the success of our work depends largely upon the degree of thrift and effectiveness with which we use fuel, electric energy, machinery, fertilizers, and other material assets, and upon how each of us fulfills his labor assignments. We shall have to pay more attention to improving production, to taking steps for the accelerated introduction into production of the achievements of science and advanced experience, and to fight decisively against everything that hinders productive labor.

The kolkhoz agronomic service must work better to introduce the new management methods, and must be bolder in applying the new forms of organizing and paying labor. At the present time we are obliged to do everything to assure that the autumn operations are fulfilled as rapidly as possible and that the entire harvest is brought in without any losses.

At the end of the five-year plan we intended to produce, per hectare, no less than 20 quintals of grain, 550 quintals of sugar beets, and 65 quintals of hay. By that time it is planned to achieve a milk yield per cow of no less than 6000 kilograms of milk, and per 100 hectares of arable land, to produce 1800 quintals of it, as well as 450 quintals of meat. A greater amount of products of animal husbandry will be purchased from the population.

We do not doubt about whether this goal will be achieved, because we have a large number of remarkable people.

We evaluate this high governmental award as a mandate to work even more productivity, to strive constantly for better production results. Please allow me, in the name of all the kolkhoz members, to express cordial appreciation to the party and the government for this high award and to assure them that we shall do everything to see that the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 19th LiCP Congress are implemented.

Words of appreciation were expressed by milkmaid O. Yanushauskene and power-engineer A. Yablonskis. The members of Zhelsvyale Kolkhoz were cordially congratulated on having received the award by S. Avizhenis, chairman of the Padovinis Kolkhoz which has been competing with it; K. Subachyus, chairman of the Kapsukas Gorispolkom; and LiCP Kapsukas Gorkom First Secretary V. Sinitskas.

The participants at the meeting sent a letter of appreciation to the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the USSR Council of Ministers.



PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

LISSR PRESIDIUM CITES SHORTCOMINGS IN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 26 Sep 86 p 1

[Article: "At the Presidium of the LISSR Supreme Soviet"]

[Text] The Presidium of the LISSR Supreme Soviet discussed the material presented by the Commission on Environmental Protection on the way in which the Soviets of People's Deputies of Moletskiy Rayon are ensuring adherence to laws on environmental protection.

It was noted that the soviets of Moletskiy Rayon, their executive committees, permanent commissions and directors of farms, enterprises and organizations had achieved positive results in the sphere of environmental protection. Greater attention is being paid to raising the standard of land use, anti-erosion agrotechnical devices are being introduced and damaged land is being recultivated. The state of water resources is gradually being improved. Wildlife sanctuaries and other monuments to nature are being put into order. Methods are being sought to solve problems of recreation in the rayon.

There are also serious shortcomings in this sphere, however. The rayon and district soviets and their executive committees are still monitoring adherence to environmental protection laws unsatisfactorily. Due to the permissiveness of the executive organs of the soviets of people's deputies, there are cases of unauthorized operation of the gravel quarries, and permanent recreation bases are being set up without permission from the appropriate local organs of authority. The proprietors of some of the recreation bases are not doing a satisfactory job of taking care of the territories, forests and lakes assigned to them.

Sewage-treating installations at Moletay, as well as at the settlement of Gedraychyay, do not meet requirements, or are operated incorrectly. At the Dapkunishkyay, Inturke, Virinta, Gedraychyay and other farms, open reservoirs and ground waters are polluted with liquid manure, mineral fertilizers and petroleum products. Some artesian wells are unsatisfactorily operated.

There are 50 boiler houses in operation in the city which seriously pollute the air and therefore the concentration of solid particles in the atmosphere in some places exceeds the norm by a factor of five.



Institutions, organizations and farms entrusted with fitting out places for short-term recreation are doing this work in a slipshod manner. The offenders are doing no little harm to the lakes. Because of the inexactness of the services for protection of the environment, as well as forests and water, information signposts, stands with the rules of environmental protection and diagrams of the protected territories have not been set up in all the wildlife sanctuaries.

The rayon soviets, as well as the district soviets, their executive committees and the permanent commissions should devote more attention to measures to prevent violations of the laws on environmental protection. At present, however, some decisions made by local soviets and their organs remain essentially unfulfilled, and violators of the environmental protection laws go unpunished.

It was noted in the resolutions adopted by the Presidium of the LSSR Supreme Soviet that the Moletskiy Rayon Soviet of People's Deputies and its executive committee are not showing the proper exactness for carrying out the laws on environmental protection and combating their violations. The executive committee of the rayon soviet and the agro-industrial association must, as early as this year, eliminate the existing violations of laws on the land brought about by the opening-up and operation of gravel quarries, equipping of recreation areas and the buying and selling of farms.

A general requirement has been set forth to install protective shore strips for reservoirs and to put into order the receptacles placed alongside the farms to collect liquid sewage, as well as equipment yards and fertilizer storages. Organizations whose boiler houses pollute the environment are directed to adhere strictly to the requirements of the LSSR Law on protecting the atmosphere.

The resolution also directed that the enterprises and organizations of the republic, located in the area of a recreation base, must put them into order and maintain the territories, forests and water facilities assigned to them properly, and if not, the rayon ispolkom should close these recreation bases.

The executive committee of the rayon soviet must require that farms and organizations draw up specific plans for measures to improve environmental protection, report to the ispolkom yearly and inform the public of the work accomplished. It was emphasized that problems of environmental protection must not only be systematically examined at sessions of the local soviets and meetings of the ispolkoms and permanent commissions but also, and particularly important, make a fundamental improvement in monitoring fulfillment of the decisions adopted.

Gosagroprom [State Agro-Industrial Committee] should make the anti-erosion plans for land management in Moletskiy Rayon more precise, accelerate construction of motor vehicle washing machines with circulating systems at the farms and organize collection of out-of-date pesticides at the farms.

Gosplan, in conjunction with the ispolkom of the Moletskiy Rayon Soviet, is commissioned to solve the problem of the possibilities for accelerating the

construction of installations for biological purification of sewage waters at Moletay and to centralize the heat supply for the city, using fuel that pollutes the environment minimally for this purpose.

The Presidium of the LiSSR Supreme Soviet has obliged the Ministry of Motor Vehicle Transport and Highways to strictly monitor and punish directors of its subdepartmental organizations who operate gravel quarries without authorization. Organizations who have violated the law are now required to restore ruined land at their own expense.

It is proposed that the LiSSR Academy of Sciences, Gosagroprom, the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the Lithuanian Academy of Agriculture and the Lithuanian Scientific Research Institute of Hydraulic Engineering and Reclamation, in conjunction with the State Committee on Environmental Protection, work out a methodology for reclaiming hilly land, sensitive to anthropogenic action. By order of the ispolkom of the Moletskiy Rayon soviet, the State Committee on Construction Affairs is commissioned to develop and coordinate with the interested ministries, departments and organizations a plan for developing a recreation system for Moletskiy Rayon up to the year 2000.

The Presidium requested that the State Council on Environmental Protection intensify supervision over adherence to the laws on environmental protection and the sequence of using natural resources in Moletskiy Rayon. The republic's soviets of people's deputies and their executive committees are obliged to exert strict control over adherence to the laws on environmental protection.

The Presidium of the LiSSR Supreme Soviet listened to information from the deputy chairman of the executive committee of the Mazheykskiy Rayon Soviet of People's Deputies, A. Nagene, on the fulfillment of the resolution of the Presidium of the LiSSR Supreme Soviet of 27 February 1985, "On the Work of the Mazheykskiy Rayon Soviet of People's Deputies on Organizing Prevention of Violations of Law and Order for the Place of Residence." The Presidium also discussed questions of rewards, pardons and other matters.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

DEMIRCHYAN PLENUM SPEECH SCORES NATIONALISM. OUTMODED PRACTICES

Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 9 Oct 86 pp 1-4

[Speech by K. S. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian CP Central Committee, before the Armenian CP Central Committee Plenum of 5 October 1986: "The Tasks of Our Republic Party Organization With Regard To Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Educational Work In Light of the Demands of the 27th CPSU Congress"]

[Excerpts] Comrades!

Our republic communists and working people, like all Soviet people, are living and laboring under the profound influence of the ideas and decisions of the historic 27th CPSU Congress and are constantly expanding their struggle to implement the course developed by that congress toward acceleration of our socioeconomic development and qualitative transformation of all aspects of the functioning of our society.

Our republic was basically successful in meeting its 11th Five-Year Plan goals. There have been positive results in the development of the economy during the current year. More order was evident in production, and lost work time and employee turnover were reduced. The retooling of production and scientific and technical progress are being carried out more actively than before, and measures aimed at economic intensification are being implemented. The program for social development and an increase in the people's welfare is being consistently realized.

But unfortunately we cannot say today that we have fully met the demands contained in Central Committee resolutions, or that the tempo, scale and depth of restructuring in all of our work, including ideological work, correspond to the spirit of the April (1985) Plenum, the party congress and the demanding new requirements of the CPSU Central Committee.

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Slowness in eliminating shortcomings and substantial errors and their presence in ideological works is explainable by the fact that we do not have enough consistency and purposefulness in our realization of our plans, or in the

improvement and restructuring of our ideological work. In this area a formalistic approach has sometimes been permitted. We have not established strict party supervision and standards everywhere. And the result has been that the measures taken have been many, yet the results, concrete positive changes and signs of progress have been few. In some areas of ideological work we have not achieved an increase in the effectiveness of that work and have not been able to eliminate errors and shortcomings.

One factor which has hindered swift elimination of shortcomings is the fact that in the course of discussion of the CPSU Central Committee resolution concerning our account a number of party committees the positive evaluations of our work contained in that resolution were highlighted and our shortcomings ignored. The latter were spoken of quietly, uncritically and not as sharply as required by the spirit of the party document. The mass media have also often been guilty of this. Uncritical evaluation has in some places created an atmosphere of indifference and complacency. The Central Committee's fair general evaluation reporting a healthy state of the ethical and political atmosphere in our republic was accepted as applying even to places in which the atmosphere does in fact require fundamental improvement.

Let us consider scientific and technical progress, an issue of such great importance. Without a radical change in our attitude toward this area, one which will decide the fate of the acceleration program, we will not achieve an economic turnaround. In this respect the first thing which we must do is energetically tackle the task of restructuring people's consciousness and throwing out stereotypes in the workplace, since an evolutionary process is not effective in this area; what is needed is a qualitative leap, a breakthrough. And have we accomplished this? No, comrades. Studies conducted in the Leninskiy Rayon and the Rayon imeni 26 Commissars have shown that no fundamental changes or progress in terms of acceleration of scientific and technical progress have taken place. At many enterprises party committees have approached this task with old methods and have proven unable to mobilize people and direct them toward completion of this task. Party workers have not been properly trained, this issue has still not become one which is of vital interest to collectives and, of course, good results have not been achieved. The thing which we find most worrisome is the fact that as before plans and measures pertaining to the introduction of new equipment and technology are not being implemented fully. Yet these plans are put together by the labor collectives themselves; no one is imposing them on collectives. The first secretaries of the party committees mentioned above, Comrades R. Akopyan and A. Ozanesyan, are aware of this, but their reaction shows no evidence of a new approach by party committees to the performance of this task. There is a reason why we are drawing particular attention to these rayons. They are among the standard bearers of our industry. And, considering their capabilities, we have a right to make the greatest demands of them. Unfortunately the lack of a new approach to acceleration of scientific and technical progress is being felt on many of our republic party committees.

It is very important that our people be imbued with the ideas and guidelines of the party congress, so that each worker will realize the significance of the present moment and its watershed nature.



Studies in the system of Marxist-Leninist education should also be set up with consideration given to these fundamental changes in the sociopolitical atmosphere in society. Such studies should always be directed toward struggle against outdated methods of working and thinking, against anything which hinders and slows down our social development. Our propaganda lectures should also be oriented in that direction.

But propaganda lectures can only aid in restructuring when they have been restructured themselves, when they have been purged of formalism: at the present time exaggerated figures about the measures which have been taken are being used in an attempt to hide either inability or unwillingness to conduct well-thought out, living educational work with specific individuals.

Take, for example, the work of our republic Znaniye [Knowledge] Society (Comrade L. Kalashvan is first deputy chairman of that society). Through that group, according to its own accounts, each year more than 18,000 lecturers give a total of 130,000 lectures, and a total of 1.5 million people hear these propaganda lectures. But what do these record-breaking figures actually mean? Until recently approximately 30 percent of all labor collectives in our republics, and especially the smaller ones, did not yet go to hear propaganda lectures. In organizations involved with transportation, trade, domestic services, etc., where there is an especially acute need for more intense educational work, fewer lectures were given by a factor of 2.5 than in other labor collectives. The race for the greatest possible production has also on occasion given rise to exaggerated figures.

The thematic orientation of lectures is not being monitored adequately. And therefore many important issues which concern our society today -- issues relating to scientific and technical progress, ethical and legal education, the struggle against unearned income, and others -- often are not dealt with by propaganda lectures.

All this is a result of the lack of self-critical analysis of the results of work by the republic Znaniya Society on the part of its administrators, of their inability to overcome traditional stereotypes and introduce an element of creativity into their work, and of low standards for and requirements upon cadres.

Over 2,000 administrative workers participate in unified political days. Yet there are still administrative workers, including some in the Central Committee, who have sought to avoid meetings with labor collectives and who seldom appear in newspaper and magazines and on television and radio.

## II

In our republic Armenians, Russians, Azerbaijanis, Kurds and members of other nationalities and ethnic groups live and work together amicably and fraternally. Our republic's people and its workers have been thoroughly educated in a spirit of internationalism and Soviet patriotism which is manifested both in their productive labor and in their everyday lives, in all areas of endeavor. See how they, like all Soviet people, are working

selflessly for the good of the Motherland, how they are helping their brothers in need, as was the case with Chernobyl, how they are performing their internationalist duty in Afghanistan. These people, comrades, are true patriots and internationalists, raised by the Communist Party. This is one of the objective realities of our time. And this is one of our supreme achievements.

Internationalism and feelings of love, respect and brotherhood for the great Russian people and for all the peoples of our socialist Motherland are today the most typical traits of the Armenian people, of their way of thinking and of their ideological and moral essence.

Against this backdrop it is impossible to sit idly by while some people permit manifestations of nationalistic conceit, boastfulness, closed-mindedness, false patriotism and speculation upon nationalist sentiments in some works. Even isolated incidents of this sort, no matter who is responsible for them, no matter how they are disguised, are absolutely unacceptable, and alien to the very nature of our people and the Soviet man, and should be immediately and decisively rebuked by every communist, every citizen and every party organization and committee.

The further flourishing and convergence of socialist nationalities and ethnic groups are program goals of our party. Party organizations and committees should continue to work unceasingly to ensure that our people's patriotism is always tempered with internationalism, so that each individual is imbued with the noble culture interethnic cultural exchange and intolerance toward any and all manifestations of nationalism, chauvinism, nationalistic narrowness and nationalistic egoism, toward customs and mores which hinder communist renewal of life and the individual.

Bourgeois propaganda spares no effort to drive a wedge between the peoples of the USSR, to shake our unity, to incite nationalistic sentiments and to oppose socialist internationalism with bourgeois nationalism and various antisocialist concepts. This places upon us the duty of continuing to conduct a consistent and uncompromising struggle against bourgeois ideology and of exposing the ideological diversions of anticommunism and slander against our Soviet way of life and our interethnic relations.

We must energetically and consistently expose the reactionary nature of the ideology of the Dashnaki party and the anti-popular policy, adventurism and anti-Sovietism of its leaders, and decisively reject their slander against Soviet Armenia and our great Motherland.

We must ensure increased aggressiveness and efficacy in all of our counterpropaganda.

We should improve the effectiveness of our publications and radio broadcasts directed at foreign countries and increase their informational and propaganda effectiveness.

We must restructure the operations of the Committee for Cultural Ties with Armenians Abroad (Comrade K. Dallakvan). We must raise our standards for

cadres, develop their creative initiative and constantly work on increasing their ideological and theoretical level. The committee should step up its work, study and be well acquainted with the life of Armenian communities in various countries, increase its aid to progressive Armenian organizations in their patriotic endeavors and in their struggle against reactionary circles and improve the quality of groups, artistic collectives and cultural and scientific figures traveling abroad. When making cultural ties and contacts with foreign Armenians, as well as in the process of selecting students to study at our republic's higher educational institutions, we must always take into account the class differences within the foreign Armenian diaspora.

We must also improve our work with new citizens of our republic who have returned to their homeland. It is no secret that for a certain portion of these citizens adaptation to their new living conditions is a difficult and at times painful process. Some of them exhibit unhealthy sentiments and a desire to leave our country. The continuous nature of the repatriation process requires improvement of the manner in which it is organized. And in the instances mentioned above what is required is constant political education work with new citizens of our country and constant concern for their social and domestic needs. Yet the Committee for Reception and Placement of Armenians from Abroad (Comrade G. Azatyan) has not supplied a number of party gorkoms and raykoms and soviet and Komsomol organs enough information about the needs of these people, about their living and working conditions; educational work is being done inadequately. We must work resolutely to eliminate these shortcomings and raise the level of responsibility of the workers involved in this regard.

At the Armenian CP Central Committee Plenum which was held in January there was a thorough and critical discussion on the need to improve atheistic propaganda. Since that plenum a certain amount of work has of course been done. But there has been no qualitative progress in this important area of ideological training. It still requires serious improvement. Some publications on historical subjects and certain books have exaggerated the role of the church in the historical destiny of the Armenian people; this has not helped foster the development of an atheistic world view. Studies have shown that even today not every party committee and organization has a clear understanding of the religious situation or is taking the necessary measures with regard to it.

Thus, the Kirovakan Party Gorkom (Comrade G. Oganyan, secretary) estimates that in that city there are 120 believers, yet the unregistered Pentecostal sect alone numbers almost 200 members. The ispolkom of the city soviet (Comrade L. Khachatryan, chairman), within whose direct jurisdiction as local authority this matter falls, also is not aware of this fact. Considerable shortcomings in atheistic education work have also been noted in Artashatskiy, Oktembervanskiy, Amasivskiy, Mexrinskiy and some other rayons. The heads of these party committees, comrades K. Oganesyan, A. Vardanyan, I. Baxirov and A. Arutyunyan, as well as chairmen of the ispolkoms of these rayon soviets comrades V. Asatryan, M. Vardanyan, M. Akopyan and Zh. Sarkisyan, should take serious notice of this and restructure their work accordingly.

Comrades! The social sciences play a tremendous role in the formation of a scientific world view among the masses. And one must say that on the whole our social sciences have performed their role successfully and are constantly developing and working to achieve substantial results. But our times pose the demand for broad-scale involvement by the social sciences in specific practical needs, and require that social scientists react sensitively to the changes which are taking place in our lives, keep new phenomena in sight, and draw conclusions which will lead to a correct practical orientation.

Due to poor methodological training some scientists do not examine their topics profoundly and comprehensively and do not always take a strictly scientific, class-oriented approach. Nonobservance of these principles leads to errors and unfounded conclusions which distort concepts which have often already been established by science. And it is alarming that not all ideologically erroneous studies are subjected to thorough criticism in the scientific periodical press or by the collectives of scientific institutions. The party organizations of those same organizations have also often taken a passive stance on this issue. This does nothing to help eradicate erroneous views; it is one of the reasons for the tenacity of shortcomings and for the fact that some authors continue to attempt to publish their immature works, which are written on an unscientific basis.

Leaf through our republic newspapers and magazines, and you will find almost no deep, principled reviews of published scientific works in them. As a rule such reviews are of an annotative nature, ignoring shortcomings and errors or, if they mention them at all, dealing with them in a hasty and superficial manner. There are also frequent instances of a clearly unsuccessful book being praised and called valuable research. This results not only from the unconscientiousness of reviewers, but also from the lack of exactingness and low standards prevailing within the press organs themselves.

Now a word about the school reform.

After a widespread propaganda campaign in favor of the idea of reform was conducted and certain steps taken to make reform a reality, the enthusiasm of work by party, soviet and economic organs in this direction has waned. The requisite comprehensive, systematic and purposeful character of the realization of the requirements of this reform has not been ensured in all places. Also lacking is the corresponding restructuring of the work of educational organs, teaching collectives at schools and vocational and technical schools and labor collectives in base enterprises. These have continued to work in the old way.

The slow rate of progress with regard to implementation of the school reform can to a large degree be explained by the slow restructuring of the system and working methods of the republic Ministry of Education, State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education and local educational organs. The Ministry of Education still has not become a true headquarters for conducting this reform and has not created an atmosphere of high standards for cadres with respect to performance of their assigned tasks and intolerance of shortcomings. The necessary steps to provide instructors with advanced training, have them certified and increase the effectiveness of work by the



research institute for pedagogical sciences and the institute for advanced teacher training have not been taken.

Evaluating ideological and political educational work in light of the requirement of the 27th CPSU Congress, we should note that educational work is not being sufficiently oriented toward formation of a system of values, a high standard of moral behavior or immunity to the consumer mentality. This is in large part due to the fact that a total of 1,700 graduates of our republic schools (4.6 percent) are neither working nor studying. In Kalininsky, Yekhegnadzorskiy, Artikskiy, Stepanavanskiy and Artashatskiy rayons this figure is as high as 15-20 percent. Many graduates of vocational and technical schools are not working toward a specialized degree.

### III

Comrades!

During the period since the party congress our republic press and television have stepped up their work. We have begun to see more purposefulness and realistic evaluation of events in their productions.

There is also something else which has been observed. In their coverage of the progress of realization of the principal slogans of our time -- restructuring and acceleration -- the newspapers SOVETAKAN AYASTAN and KOMMUNIST, television and radio have not deeply and comprehensively analyzed new processes and the accumulated experience of renewal; sometimes the fulfillment of ordinary plans and the achievement of some successes are simplistically presented as the result of acceleration. Of course we should be glad of every success, but every overfulfillment of plan or success is not restructuring. Restructuring is a far-reaching process and we must approach the realization of this process seriously and thoughtfully and illuminate this question in all its aspects.

We are concerned about rayon newspapers. They are as yet far from being a forum of local life, a forum of publicity. We still seldom see critical articles in them. Furthermore, there are serious shortcomings in the functioning of local party, soviet and economic organs. This is especially true of the newspapers ANI (editor L. Melikyan), ZANGEZUR in Gorisakiy Rayon (editor S. Kazaryan), ASKHATANK in Amakiyskiy Rayon (editor K. Askvarov) and BAREKAMYTYUN in Krasnoselskiy Rayon (editor G. Gvulumyan).

On the other hand, we need to deal severely with those who attempt to hush up critical essays in the press or get by with replies which are mere formalities. The Razdanskiy, Azizbekovski, Aragatskiy, Masisskiy and a number of other party committees, the republic State Agroindustrial Association, the State Committee for Material and Technical Supply and the Ministry of Light Industry have not reacted at the proper time to criticism in the press and on television and radio.

Comrade S. Tumanyan, minister of consumer services, attempted in a letter to the editors of the newspaper KOMMUNIST to whitewash the activities of a

director of a hairdressing combine who had been justly criticized, accusing the newspaper's editors of tendentiousness. The minister has also had problems with television. He not only refused to participate in a broadcast designed to answer questions and explain to television viewers the reason for centralization of all domestic services, he also did not feel a need to reply to critical televised materials directed at his ministry. Such an impermissible attitude toward criticism of the ministry is not an isolated incident.

Serious shortcomings exist in our book publishing industry. We must raise their ideological, theoretical and artistic level and increase the political orientation of books published and head off attempts to force the publication of low-quality works. It is essential that we create an atmosphere of strict standards with regard to shortcomings and intolerance toward ideological and artistic trash within the collectives of publishing and in their party committees. If such an atmosphere is truly created, and this is a task of primary importance for primary party committees, then a barrier against the appearance of any and all poor-quality, ideologically harmful books will have been erected.

Our republic State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade (Comrade G. Mignetsvan) should step up its control over thematic planning by publishing houses.

As a result of a lack of the necessary high standards with respect to the compilation of publishing house plans, books are often published which are not outstanding in terms of the timeliness of their subject matter and which deal with problems which at best do not go beyond those dealt with in ordinary magazine articles.

Comrades! The party's course toward acceleration of our country's socioeconomic development and its program goals in the realm of cultural construction which were put forward at the 27th CPSU Congress require a qualitatively new approach to the artistic process and open up broad horizons for literary figures and artists. The high calling of writers, artists, composers, cinematographers and all other persons working in literature or the arts is to serve the interests of the party and the people with the full force of their powerful influence and to sense their vital stake in the struggle to renew the socioeconomic life of our society and raise individuals who are honest, strong and capable of bearing the whole burden of their times.

The important and weighty tasks which persons working in literature and the arts face require that the Ministry of Culture, the State Committee for Cinematography, republic creative unions and their party organizations find new approaches to guidance of the artistic process. We must make decisive efforts to free ourselves from didacticism, from the stagnant, stiff leadership which is born of bureaucratic methods, which stifles the initiative of creative workers and hinders them from fully manifesting the ideological and aesthetic potential of our art.

Our republic Ministry of Culture has developed an unsuitable, office-bound working style. Many ministry employees are cut off from the creative

collectives. At ministry party meetings (subdepartment secretary Comrade L. Akopyan) there were no lively discussions of current issues, no businesslike proposals were made, no criticism was heard.

Take for example the Ministry of Culture's administration of theatrical collectives. The ministry has failed to orient their activities and has not rendered them the assistance they require in order to resolve vital problems. Repertoire policy has been neglected.

The Ministry of Culture has not effectively monitored the staging even of those plays which it has approved. Over the past four years the ministry's repertoire editing board has acquired 269 plays. Yet only 107 of them have subsequently been included in theater repertoires. Substantial amounts of money were spent by the ministry for translations of the plays, and almost one-half of them were then not staged. And who were the translators? It turns out that frequently they were ministry staff members. As they say, no further comment necessary.

#### IV

Comrades!

The high ideological standards of the Soviet man are inseparable from a high level of ethics, from honesty, conscientiousness and propriety. We can in no way slacken our attention to questions of ethical upbringing or be indifferent toward the devaluation of ideological and moral values which has occurred in some people's consciousness. An important task today is to create an atmosphere of implacability toward deviations from the norms and principles of socialist ethics in every labor collection without exception.

We must make fundamental improvements in ethical education and carry on a merciless struggle against violations of the principles of socialist ethics.

Law enforcement organs still are not conducting an active and aggressive struggle to protect socialist property. Suffice it to say that in recent years the damage caused to our republic economy by spoilage, lost shipments and embezzlement has increased.

At the same time as major thieves of public property continue their dirty work, law enforcement organs, especially the departments of Struggle Against the Embezzlement of Socialist Property and Speculation are uncovering small incidents which do not represent a serious threat to society and recording them in order to fulfill their quotas and create the impressive of a "flurry of activity."

Who could fail to see that such a frivolous and irresponsible approach to their job is undermining the authority of law enforcement organs?

Why, for example, do the people see what is going on, yet our law enforcement organs do not notice large private buildings which are worth tens if not hundreds of thousands of rubles, do not find out where the money to build them

came from? Or why do ordinary people know and talk about individuals who have become renowned for their antisocial behavior, who have a reputation as people who obviously live beyond their means. yet law enforcement organs do not know them or hear about them?

Previously the law enforcement organs would often excuse themselves by saying that they allegedly did know. but could take no action, as there was no clear evidence. Now they are armed with the new law governing unearned income. Why are they not applying that law vigorously?

The Central Committee demands that comrades S. Osipyan, A. Shaginjan, A. Gevorgyan and A. Dadavan, the directors of law enforcement organs, take the most energetic and effective measures to step up the struggle against the acceptance of bribes, embezzlement, abuses of power and other negative phenomena, and that they implement unconditionally the party guidelines governing the struggle against unearned income.

We feel that it is essential that we underscore the importance of ensuring publicity at work and in the struggle against negative phenomena. The better informed people are, the more consciously and actively they will support this struggle.

Our republic and local press should constantly print articles dealing with the struggle against negative phenomena and inform working people when bribetakers, abusers of official office, speculators and thieves are punished. It would be appropriate to introduce a rubric entitled "At the Prosecutor's Office" or "At the Republic MVD" in which would be published articles giving regular information about the measures being taken in the struggle against crimes and lawbreaking and reporting on individual incidents. This would halt the spread of various rumors and fabrications.

We must end the unsuitable practice of violations of the law being reported "privately" to the administrators of enterprises, institutions and organizations, with labor collective often remaining in the dark both about the inspection itself and about its results. It is important that we persistently work to develop within each labor collective and each worker a feeling of ownership of public property and that we take all the necessary measures to protect socialist property.

## V

We must take serious and persistent measures to preserve the purity of our environment. At times air pollution in Yerevan reaches such levels that it becomes simply intolerable and the very idea of "getting out in the fresh air" truly loses all meaning.

Rayon soviets and the corresponding services which were specially created to deal with this problem have conducted themselves in a manner which is unforgivably passive, overly liberly and at times unprincipled.



The administrators of certain enterprises continue unpunished their noncompliance with environmental protection legislation. And it is the lack of punishment which leads directly to irresponsibility. The administration of the Nairit Scientific Production Association (Comrade S. Astvatsatryan) and the Yerevan Heat and Electric Power Station, household chemical plants, vitamin plants, and the Polivinilatsetat Plant deserve the severest criticism.

Now a word about another important issue. Analysis has shown that many rayons, cities and towns in our republic are developing unharmoniously. There are disproportions in their housing and municipal services and in the construction of hearths of education, clubs, movie theaters and other facilities.

Some indicators for the development of the social infrastructure in our republic are lower than the average nationwide level. Under such conditions, the provision of the population in some rayons with hospital beds, preschool and club facilities and access to retail trade organizations, public food enterprises and domestic services is lagging noticeably behind average republic-wide levels. For example, in rural areas of our republic there are an average of 38 places in preschool facilities per 1000 population. However, in Martuninskiy Rayon this figure was 15.9, in the Rayon imeni Kamo 26.4, in Vardenissskiy Rayon 28.5, in Krasnoselskiy Rayon 27.6, and in Gugarkski Rayon 33.5.

The provision of hospital beds for the rayons mentioned above, as well as a number of others, is below the republic-wide average by as much as 30-40 percent. Availability of club facilities is 201.3 seats per 1000 residents throughout the republic as a whole, but in Martuninskiy Rayon this figure is 119.2, in the Rayon imeni Kamo 165.8, in Gugarkski Rayon 163.4 and in Masisskiy Rayon 98.8.

In spite of this state of affairs, ArSSP Gosplan (Comrade G. Sagovan and Comrade A. Isravelvan) still are not taking steps to restructure their investment policy and balance out the level of social infrastructure development in various rayons in our republic and ensure that all areas enjoy balanced economic and social development.

## VI

Comrades!

One of the most important and urgent tasks facing our republic party organizations and its committees and primary party organizations is purposeful and consistent implementation of restructuring: the CPSU Central Committee regards this as the principal lever for mobilizing our internal reserves and the capabilities of our socialist system and as a precondition for the realization of the course set by the 27th Party Congress.

One of the primary duties of party organizations and committees is to help cadres develop new approaches to development problems.

Analysis has shown that the formulation of many questions by party committee buros is not dictated by urgent need. At the same time, decisions on some fundamental aspects are of a general, nonspecific nature. The agendas of primary party organization meetings are overloaded with administrative matters.

Many party organizations are still not doing enough to direct the operations of primary party organizations. are not orienting them toward a businesslike attitude, adherence to principle, and an uncompromising struggle against anything which hinders restructuring or improvement of operations. The following example is an illustration of this. Last year the ArSSR Council of Ministers pointed out serious shortcomings in the operations of the Ministry of Light Industry, the Ministry of Trade and Vykon. However, party organizations within these departments avoided the issue and did not give a critical analysis of the prevailing situation at their meetings.

In some party organizations communists do not feel themselves to be masters of the situation and responsible for the state of affairs: they do not have adequate control over the functions of economic administrators and have not joined in actively in the struggle against any and all deviations from standards of party ethics.

The practice of party committees too frequently making recommendations as to which matters should be discussed by primary party organizations, which has been observed in a number of places, has a negative effect on the enthusiasm and initiative of primary party organizations. For example, the Gorisskiy Partv Raykom (Comrade R. Aleksan'yan, secretary) has over the past 18 months recommended that party organizations discuss over 150 of its decisions. In Shaumyanskiy Rayon (Comrade R. Tovmasyan, secretary) during the current year over 90 percent of the questions discussed at meetings of each of the 219 primary party organizations in that rayon had been recommended by the party raykom.

Partv zorkoms and raykoms should systematically analyze the practices involved in convening meetings, render effective assistance with their planning and preparations to the secretaries of primary party organizations and evaluate the work of party organizations not on the basis of the quantity of issues dealt with and measures taken, but rather by the concrete results of their work.

Both at the republic level and locally organs and organizations are slow and unenthusiastic about eradication of the unsuitable practice of creating excessive paperwork. The substitution of great numbers of orders, instructions and frequent conferences for real organizational work continues to occur.

Partv committees and organizations should regard the struggle against excessive paperwork and bureaucratic formalities as an indispensable precondition for the eradication of bureaucratism and formalism in their operations. This struggle should be conducted in all places simultaneously, from top to bottom, in order to cover all echelons of administration and leadership and coincide with the restructuring of production collectives.

We must minimize the number of staff members and commissions, limit meetings and conferences and strictly regulate the amount of time they consume, the number of participants involved and number of cases in which work time is lost for the sake of attendance.

We must devote priority attention to letters which pose pressing social and economic questions: they should be utilized in the preparation of questions to be submitted for discussion to the Central Committee and the Council of Ministers.

We need to expand the practice of checking out warning signs and complaints where they originate. This is all the more important since in a number of places the requirements governing comprehensive, objective and timely investigation of petitions and complaints are not being observed.

Analysis of collective and individual letters and appeals and the replies to them has shown that solutions to the majority of the issues involved do not require major material outlays or large-scale organizational changes. It is sufficient to demonstrate sensitivity and concern for workers' urgent needs and conscientiously perform one's assigned duties in order to resolve such problems.

Some party and Soviet organs often concentrate their greatest efforts on the formal aspect of their jobs, processing each letter they receive within the allotted time period. In doing so they often make empty promises and skirt around difficult questions: they are often unconvincing in their reasons for refusing to act on citizens' requests. All this is one of the reasons why the republic Communist Party Central Committee received 1,065 renewed appeals from citizens during the first eight months of the current year.

It is essential that we say a word about the fact that Central Committee departments sent a large number of letters on to republic and local organizations without determining whether they were subsequently acted upon. They were not always sufficiently firm in dealing with the formalistic approach to letters at the local level. The attention of administrative employees in the apparatus of the Central Committee Secretariat was sternly directed toward these shortcomings.

There have been quite a few cases in which individual citizens or groups of people have appealed to higher authorities in letters, raising questions which have already been answered on more than one occasion. Frequently individual citizens will impose their own subjective interpretations on others, collecting signatures from famous individuals, respected scientists and figures in the arts. When asked why they signed a letter, they who are experts and understand the issue better, ridiculous answers are often given: "they asked me, so I signed" or "everyone signed, so I did, too." Comrades, this is unprincipled! When party organizations and committees are aware of this they do not take steps to ensure that it will not happen again, do not do the necessary explanatory work with the petitioners, and do not take action

against those who abuse their right to appeal to various authorities by sending numerous letters containing all sorts of unfounded and unproven proposals and insinuations.

A word about another subject. The advice to "learn to live under conditions of democratization and openness" is correct. Firstly, all employees, especially administrators, need to learn to listen, even to things which are unpleasant. For this deep and sincere democratism is required. Secondly, they should learn to be able to accept criticism in the proper manner, not panic when shortcomings are criticized, but rather take the appropriate action and get right down to the job of correcting those shortcomings. This requires a certain psychological change of attitude not only on the part of those who are criticized, but also on the part of others who find out or hear that a certain individual was criticized. The essence of this changed attitude is that every instance of criticism should not be regarded as a signal that someone is about to be relieved of his or her job, but rather as a demand that the situation be improved. However, constant disregard for criticism and the unwillingness or inability to eliminate shortcomings can in fact lead to the appropriate organizational changes being made.

The most important thing today is to begin immediately vital, practical work to implement the decisions made at the party congress. It is important that we get all branches of the party organization involved in this work to the limit of their abilities and that we examine our work with a fresh party-like gaze, correctly deploy our forces, eliminate factors which hinder restructuring, and pursue a course aimed at supporting everything which is healthy and combatting everything which hinders this process.

Comrades!

Ideological work is one of the main areas of the party's activities. Basically it encompasses all realms of public life, which is as complex and diverse as ideological work itself. The tasks which we face are complex and diverse. And in order to complete them our ideological corps must act in a creative, energetic and consistent fashion and work to its fullest capacity.

Reinforcing the link between ideological work and real life, we must thoughtfully and consistently shape the intellectual foundations of the harmoniously developed and socially active individual, the creator and shaper who bears the task of implementing all the revolutionary transformations which have been outlined by the party and the course toward all-round renewal and acceleration of the socioeconomic progress of Soviet society which the party has set.

A great and inspiring goal. To serve that goal, to dedicate to it all the best impulses of our souls, our energy, talent and experience, is the duty of all our ideological workers, all our communists and our entire party organization. (Loud applause)

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CSO: 1830/92



PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

GEORGIAN CP CC BURO EXAMINES PARTY WORK, MANAGEMENT PROBLEMS

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 2 Oct 86 p 1

[Article: "At the Georgian CP Central Committee"]

[Text] The GCP Central Committee buro has discussed the course of the reports and elections at the republic's primary party organizations. It is noted that the report and election campaign as a whole is proceeding in an organized manner, in a businesslike atmosphere, with the increased participation of the communists. The party meetings keep in the center of their attention the key problems of the intensification of production and the mobilization of the labor collectives for the successful fulfillment of the national-economic plans and socialist pledges. The decisions being made attest to the fact that the political line of the 27th CPSU Congress and the guiding principles of the CPSU Central Committee's June 1986 Plenum are actively supported and approved by the communists and all the republic's workers.

At the same time, the reports and elections indicate that the reorganization of party work is still proceeding slowly, and by no means everywhere has it been possible to overcome such old approaches as excessive organization, paper-pushing, and the gap between word and deed. The work methods of several primary organizations continue to suffer from pretentiousness and the lack of any concreteness. In a number of instances, meetings are conducted with a low rate of participation by communists, in an atmosphere of prettying up the achieved results, without any constructive, precisely directed criticism, the revealing of the causes of the shortcomings, or the pointing out of ways to eliminate them.

The party's obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms have been given the responsibility of discussing, at the buro, the rate of the reports and elections and to take steps to guarantee the conducting of every meeting at a high organizational and ideological-political level, in an atmosphere of well-principled criticism and self-criticism, frank discussion of the state of affairs in the labor collectives, and the Communists' increased exactingness toward themselves.

After discussing the question of the work of the party's South Osetian Obkom in increasing the responsibility borne by the party organizations and the management of kolkhozes, sovkhoses, and other agricultural organizations in assuring the efficient use of labor resources in the light of the requirements

of the 27th CPSU Congress, the GCP Central Committee buro deemed that work to be inadequate. It was recommended to the party South Osetian Obkom, the party's raykoms, and the Soviet and agricultural agencies of the autonomous oblast that they take exhaustive steps to eliminate the shortcomings and omissions in the use of labor resources, to carry out a fundamental reorganization of the work in that area, and to increase the role and the responsibility borne by the administrators and specialists in all links of the agroindustrial complex and the primary party organization secretaries for the reinforcement of labor and production discipline.

The GCP Central Committee buro listened to a report given by CPSU member, director of the Analitpribor NPO [scientific-production association] Z. Kruashvili concerning the preparation of the association for work under the new management conditions starting on 1 January 1987. Noting the work that had been done, the Central Committee buro emphasized that that work must be carried out on a broader scale, and required the management and the party, trade-union, and Komsomol organizations of the association to take all steps to increase the rate of preparation for the changeover to the new management conditions, paying special attention to the introduction of progressive forms of the organization of labor, the efficient use of material resources, the state acceptance of output, and the increasing of the effectiveness of the work performed by the financial-economic subdivisions.

After considering the state of affairs at the Kodiyskaya Broiler Factory, the GCP Central Committee buro gave a well-principled evaluation to the serious shortcomings that have been occurring in the work of the services and subdivisions of the republic's Gruzptitseprom [Georgian Poultry Industry] association. Because of the low level of leadership and his failure to guarantee the proper order and control, thus worsening the production indicators and causing the death of large numbers of poultry, factory director N. Nadiradze was removed from the CPSU ranks and relieved of his job assignment. The Central Committee buro gave the republic's Gosagroprom and Gruzptitseprom the responsibility of taking radical steps to introduce order, to reinforce cadre, labor, and technological discipline, to improve the branch indicators, and to intensify the fight to preserve the socialist property at their subordinate enterprises.

The buro discussed the question of the unsatisfactory state of fulfillment of the established planned assignments and the work of reorganizing the management system at GSSR Minstroy [Ministry of Construction] Trust No. 3. The GCP Central Committee buro noted the trust's extremely unsatisfactory work. Because of failure to guarantee the proper leadership, the regular failures to fulfill the planned assignments, and his irresponsible attitude toward implementing the housing-construction plans and the quality of the construction-and-installation operations, trust manager M. Ananiashvili was removed from the CPSU ranks and relieved of his job assignment.

GCP Central Committee and GSSR Council of Ministers decrees were adopted, dealing with measures to implement the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree entitled "Improving the Planning, Economic Encouragement, and Improvement of the Administration of the Production of Consumer Goods in Light Industry, as well as a decree for increasing the responsibility borne by

the associations, enterprises, and organizations for fulfilling the contracts for shipment of output and commodities.

The session of the GCP Central Committee buro also considered other questions pertaining to the republic's national-economic and sociopolitical life.

5075

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

ENLARGED GEORGIAN BURO DISCUSSES 8-, 9-MONTH PLAN FULFILLMENT

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 11 Sep 86 p 1

[GRUZINFORM report: "To Overcome Lagging and to Step Up the Pace of the Restructuring"]

[Text] In every working collective, both accomplishments and intentions are evaluated on the same scale--the scale of the tasks defined by the 27th CPSU Congress. Ensuring that words and deeds match, overcoming sluggishness and outmoded stereotyped thinking, striving for more radical reconstruction of the planning and management system, and turning to the needs and requirements of each worker--such were the demands which were heard at the enlarged session of the Georgian Communist Party [CPG] Central Committee Buro, which met to discuss the results of fulfilling the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Republic for eight months, and urgent measures for successful completion of the plan for nine months and the current year as a whole.

Invited to the session were the secretaries of the party obkoms, gerkoms and raykoms; chairmen of the ispolkoms, and administrators of ministries and departments, enterprises and organizations.

A report was delivered by O.I. Lolashvili, first deputy chairman of Georgian SSR Gosplan. Also providing information were V.I. Vadachkoriya, deputy chairman, Georgian SSR Council of Ministers; G.D. Mgeladze, first deputy chairman, Georgian SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the republic agroindustrial commission [gosagroprom]; K.V. Kapanadze, chief of the industrial department, CPG Central Committee; K.V. Dzhandzhgava, chief of the light industry and consumer goods department, CPG Central Committee; A.N. Glurdzhidze, first deputy chief of the construction and municipal services department at the CPG Central Committee; and, E.E. Kapba, chief of the trade and domestic services department, CPG Central Committee.

The results of the enlarged session were summarized by D.I. Patiashvili, CPG Central Committee first secretary.

It was noted at the session that the situation which has taken shape in the republic's national economy remains tense, and in certain sectors is even alarming.

Without belittling the significance of certain positive tendencies owing to which it was possible to increase, to a certain extent, the growth rate of industrial production and earnestly attempt to approach the annual task for this indicator, the attention of those taking part in the session was focused on the shortcomings--in detail, marked by severe penalties, criticism and self-criticism; they thoroughly analyzed the reasons for the appearance of the shortcomings, and outlined measures for eliminating the mistakes and miscalculations.

Month in, month out, the number of industrial enterprises unable to cope with the planned tasks for production and product sales is increasing. According to the results of the first eight months, 64 enterprises fell short of the production plan in an amount in excess of 47 million rubles; and about 140 are more than 90 million rubles in debt to their customers.

In truth, lagging production has become chronic for enterprises of the ministries of light and local industry.

At many enterprises those fond of shturmovshchina have not yet died out; this permits them outwardly (and not always then) to make ends meet. But it is very, very costly to the state. And certain administrators prefer to operate according to the principle of "the plan--at all costs," if only to push the products outside the boundaries of the enterprise, or to send them off to the warehouse. Thus, in 24 days in August, which amounts to 76 percent of the available work time for this month, only 28 percent of the monthly production plan for metal-working machining was fulfilled; 23 percent for mainline electric locomotives; 15 percent for mineral fertilizer; 27 percent for knitted underwear; and so on. However, no decisive measures were taken to correct the situation which has come to pass.

It was pointed out at the session that sporadic product output, along with underfulfilling production plans for certain kinds of products, disrupts the rhythm of interaction among plants, and complicates timely fulfillment of contracts for product delivery. For example, during the last period, enterprises in the republic failed to supply their customers goods worth 78 million rubles, while the plan for sales, in consideration of obligated deliveries, was fulfilled by 98.7 percent.

The quality of many kinds of products also remains low. As a result, the republic's industry is still far away from the goal outlined for this year for the proportion of articles of the highest category of quality.

At times, owing to inept management, enormous reserves are lost for increasing the effectiveness of industrial production. This is the basic reason for the fact that every third enterprise has failed to reach the level of labor productivity achieved last year. There is an especially great number of such enterprises in the systems of Gosagroprom [State Agro-industrial Commission], and Minkhleboproduktov [Ministry of Bakery Products]. The ministries of light industry and local industry have fallen behind the planned rates for the year. And the labor potential is not being used satisfactorily in the Azot [Nitrogen] and Gruzrybprom [Georgian SSR Fishing Industry] Production Associations, at the Madneuli ore-dressing combine, and others.



It was noted at the session that quite a few problems exist in the agrarian sector. Many farms are still slow to fulfill the plan for production and procurement of agricultural products and raw materials, and the necessary rhythm is lacking in the work of the processing enterprises.

There are difficulties in vegetable farming, viticulture, and animal husbandry; in a number of rayons work on carrying out the plan for fruit procurement is proceeding at an extremely slow pace. And maximum reserves must be deployed for procurement of citrus crops.

Enterprises of the canning industry were subjected to sharp criticism at the session: the range of their products is still narrow and the quality low.

To a certain extent republic construction organizations have begun to correct the situation; however, there are quite a few shortcomings here as well and they are being eliminated at a slow pace. The required attention is still not being given to putting health care projects into service on a timely basis. Thus, in the Znaurskiy Rayon a hospital has been built since last year, but the quality of construction was so poor that it is not in operation yet. Hospitals in Lagodekhi and Khobi are being built slowly. Construction of housing is lagging in Abkhaziya, and in the Zestafonskiy, Gardabanskiy, and Chkhorotskuskii Rayons, and others.

Tsekavshiri state trade and domestic service enterprises could operate much better. They are unable not only to reduce but even stabilize their shortfall from the planned goods turnover volume, which for the eight months is over 58 million rubles.

The enlarged session of the GCP Central Committee Buro demanded that the party, soviet, and economic administrators increase personal responsibility for every sector in which they are in charge; to thoroughly and concretely investigate the social problems; and to maintain constant contact with the people, to better know their wants and needs. It is time, once and for all, to get rid of those who are themselves unable to make the adjustment; who hinder others in their work; who have not determined their civil position; and who do not display political and labor activeness.

At the enlarged buro session the firm conviction was expressed that the shortcomings will be overcome, and the republic will honorably fulfill the requirements set for the current fiscal year.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

'RESTRUCTURING' OF GEORGIAN ECONOMY EXAMINED

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 16 Aug 86 p 1-2

[GRUZINFORM report: "The Criterion of Restructuring is the End Result"]

[Text] Today the policy of acceleration, which is based on changes in the life of society, requires from everyone high output, a creative quest, competence, and the ability to lead people and organize things in a businesslike manner. This theme set the tone and the content of the session of the bureau of the Central Committee of the Georgian Communist Party, which met to discuss the results of carrying out the state plan for the economic and social development of the republic for the seven months, and measures for unconditional realization of the planned tasks for the third quarter of the current year.

At the session, which was followed by selector conferences with the obkom, gorkom and raykom party first secretaries, the chairmen of the executive committees of the local Soviets of People's Deputies gave a detailed analysis of the state of affairs in the national economy of the Georgian SSR; they exposed shortcomings and neglect which retarded progress; and they severely criticized the ministries, departments, regions and individual labor collectives which had permitted lags.

The summary of the results of work since the beginning of the year was conducted in an atmosphere of efficiency and dedication to high principles. Attention was focused on lags, difficulties and unresolved problems, and basic ways and means were determined for overcoming them. Sharp criticism resounded, was precisely targeted, and disclosed the roots of the miscalculations and unfinished work, which bore witness to a spirit of discontent and a healthy dissatisfaction with what was achieved.

In summing up the results it was determined that the profound qualitative changes which should have consolidated a trend for accelerated growth did not yet, unfortunately, come to pass. The results of the past period vividly showed that certain party and economic leaders not only had not changed their work methods--they were actually not prepared to do so. To a large extent this was the reason why enterprises of the ministries of light and local industry once again, for the umpteenth time, did not cope with

the plans for product sales, and the situation is even worse with fulfilling their obligations for deliveries. Also alarming is the fact that throughout the republic's industry as a whole, the number of labor collectives which have not fulfilled their assignments is growing from month to month. Lagging production is found in all autonomous units, in major cities, and in many of the rayons of the republic.

First of all this means that the party committees are not in full control of the situation in the localities, and quite often are not coping with the task of mobilizing the labor and production potential. Active, concrete work with people on increasing their responsibility and initiative is not being carried out with sufficient vigor.

The local Soviets of People's Deputies are not controlling to the proper degree the processes of management and social development of the territories subordinate to them. The Soviets must make full use of their capabilities and must take a more active role in the most important processes and problems in their regions.

Unsatisfactory growth rates in production are especially disturbing. For the half-year report they amounted to 2.8 percent in all. During the January-July period they increased to 3.4 percent; but this is clearly inadequate to meet the yearly target of 4.2 percent. One of the reasons for this situation lies in the significant reduction by the ministries and departments of the plans for the first months and quarters, putting off the basic work for fulfilling the tasks until the end of the year.

In spite of a certain improvement in matters, many unresolved problems remain in the agroindustrial complex. Procurement of tea leaves is proceeding at a slow rate; the disparity with last year's level was more than 83,000 tons as of the first ten days of August. Communists and all workers in the Makharadzevskiy, Zugdinskiy, Lanchkhutskiy, Kobuletskiy, and a number of other rayons must radically increase their efforts and ensure that planned targets are met as early as August in order to stabilize the further procurement of tea.

There's no time for the pendulum to swing back. As they say, if you stop for a second, you lose by a mile. We cannot digress from solving the problems which have come to a head; once having begun the restructuring, we must not limit ourselves to half-measures. We must act consistently and energetically, and must not hesitate to take the boldest steps. All party, soviet, and economic organs in the republic must make this demand from the forum of Soviet communists the program for their actions today. They are faced with carrying out special-purpose work to set the economy and the social sphere to rights, and increase the responsibility for the delegated tasks. And the main thing is to learn /not to fix on the situation, but to manage it/.

At the session of the buro of the Central Committee of the Georgian CP, and the ensuing selector conferences, the clearly-defined and mobilizing theme was consistently maintained: the time for thinking about how to carry out the restructuring is past; the time is now here to make strict inquiries on how it is going; on what the results are; and what sort of acceleration has been provided.



True, quite a bit has been done since the beginning of the year. However, it's too early to congratulate ourselves on what has been achieved; first of all, because more could have been achieved--if efforts had been concentrated on key problems skilfully, in a timely manner; and if events had been managed and not simply accepted as the state of affairs which had evolved. The rhythm of activity and the tasks facing the country which were assigned by the forum of Soviet communists no longer permit operating in the manner allowed in the past. The restructuring must be put into motion, and lost time must be made up by action--decisively rejecting the obsolete and the old-fashioned--achieving fundamental improvements in the economy and in the social sphere. But above all, a restructuring must take place in the behavior of people. Without a radical change in their consciousness, and without the understanding of each and every person, the present and future tasks for restructuring will be impossible to fulfill.

In response to the question, how to complete this process, Comrade M.S. Gorbachev gave a convincing and clear reply at a gathering of the aktiv in Khabarovsk: One must not wait for someone to show the way, after starting to work in a new manner; one must take action, starting with one's self--with the definition of one's own civic position, taking up political and labor activities; and with increased responsibility for the matters with which one is entrusted--and for the end results. The time has also come to inquire after the realization of the plans; and to inquire in a highly principled manner, in accordance with the highest standards.

The restructuring must proceed uninterruptedly both from the top and from the bottom, embracing all echelons of management, all subdivisions of the national economic complex. Significant changes must be made in the style and methods of organizational and political-educational work. And this work in turn must be based on the vigorous creative activity of the people, enlisting them to take up the concerns of the state and the problems of society. Wherever these things are taking place, matters are well in hand. The collectives of the following industrial associations have skilfully energized the human factor, are supporting the workers' intensive efforts with clear-cut, well-thought-out organizational and technical measures, and have successfully coped with the plans and additional assignments: Khimvolokno [Chemical Fibre], Gruzgornokhimprom [Georgian SSR Mining and Chemical], Elektrovozostroitel [Electric Locomotive Manufacturing], and Chiaturmarganets [Chiatura Manganese] (whose general directors are E. Gabrichidze, N. Tskhakaya, Z. Chivadze and M. Apakidze); also, the Kutaisi lithopone and eletromechanical plants, and the Tsentrolit and Gas equipment plants in Tbilisi (whose directors are G. Kiriya, S. Murguliya, O. Chigogidze and D. Zubitashvili).

But the cause suffers if concrete actions are supplanted by formalism and paper shuffling, and initiative from below by circulars issued from above. At times it is precisely these reasons that determine the lack of results, the multiplicity of decisions on one and the same question, and the failure to complete many undertakings. During the selector conferences with the first secretaries of the obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms it was noted that in some places the members of the buro of the regional party committees take all matters upon themselves and forget about their powerful reserve, the party aktiv; and, they do not take advantage of the help of the primary

party organizations. As a result, the activities of other organs are duplicated; there is no time left for solving present-day and future large-scale problems; and work with personnel is handled poorly. Thus, in Tianetskiy Rayon and in a number of other places, officials at the raykoms, when visiting farms and enterprises are interested in practically all aspects of economic activity, but ignore the manner in which the workers are mobilized for fulfilling the plans and obligations, and the position the communists take on this or that problem.

Restructuring means a new approach to economics. At present it is important to take advantage of all possibilities, and to display true managerial gumption and socialist enterprise, and businesslike get-up-and-go, in order to achieve real success. But at times one feels a serious lack of such qualities; moreover, not only among the captains of industry, but also among the responsible party and soviet workers, who have been called upon to occupy themselves with objectively and purposefully implementing such strategic directions of economic development, defined by the 27th CPSU Congress, as introducing the achievements of scientific-technical progress, and increasing work effectiveness and quality. Today the responsibility for everything taking place on the territory of one region or another must fall on the first secretaries of the party committees and the chairmen of the ispolkoms of the local Soviets--that is how the question was put by those taking part in summing up the results of the republic's socio-economic development for the seven months. Anyone who is reluctant to solve the burning problems; any incompetent person; and anyone who lacks the desire to put matters right should be held strictly accountable.

Therefore the inert position of the Rustava communists is incomprehensible; for they remained silent while the Azot production association (whose general director is Z. Kervalishvili) unjustifiably dragged out the installation of new equipment. The party gorkom did not sound the alarm at the right time; they did not take this situation under their control; they did not manage to effectively solve the problem once and for all. And as a result, reductions in the production chain brought about quite a severe problem in the agroindustrial complex, which did not receive the expected amount of fertilizer.

Reorganization and rationalization of the management apparatus, directed toward optimization of the management of the economy, are going on everywhere. However, this must not be reflected in work in such a manner that the interests of the matter are forgotten. But evidently certain managers in the construction branch feel otherwise; for they did not support assimilation of the ceilings for capital investments and construction-installation work, and they permitted lags in the erection of very important objectives. Here the fallacious practice of adjusting assignments continues. The following fact was brought out: the construction workers plan to provide for putting a number of school buildings into operation in December, when they should have done this as early as the first of July. There is still no one in charge at the school being built in Gagra, which "dropped out" of the program when the obligations and sphere of influence were allocated by the Ministry of Construction (D. Mandzhgaladze, minister) and Gruzagrostroy [Georgian Agricultural Construction Association] (I. Kharatishvili, chairman).

Unfortunately, it was said at the session of the bureau of the Georgian CP Central Committee, that it still happens quite often that business is botched up, but the guilty parties are not sought out, and responsibility is fragmented among dozens of executives. A specific manager must be made responsible for a specific matter; that is the only way the question can be put today. It was stressed again and again that a lot depends on the cadres and their ability to work in conditions of restructuring and drumming up mass initiative. Success can be achieved only when /responsibility for a delegated task is general, but the demand is specific/.

During the bureau session, and at the selector conferences at the Central Committee of the Georgian CP and the republic Council of Ministers, rarely did anyone in the hall or listening on the radio hear any of the secretaries of the party committees or ispolkom chairmen who were subjected to criticism accept it, and not take the position of a petitioner. It goes without saying that one can understand the difficulties brought about by capricious weather, by reductions in material-technical supply, and by other factors. But after all, the management of the economy is a continuous chain of great and small decisions, of simple and complex problems; and the ability to lead is, above all, the ability to make demands of one's self and one's subordinates, of one's neighbors and partners. "Those who are intoxicated with ideas of dependency," as M.S. Gorbachev pointed out at the gathering of the party aktiv in Khabarovsk, "are always whining--either they don't have enough of this, or enough of that; or give us this or give us that; or the construction workers and everyone else are to blame; or objective reasons prevent them from working better. They ought to step aside for new cadres, who understand the demands of the times and are ready to take this great responsibility upon themselves."

In summing up the results of the seven months the well-known truth was heard again and again: those who want to work look for a way; those who do not, look for excuses. It is precisely the lack of demandingness, and the lack of desire to seek out the optimal ways for solving the complex problems, and the lack of initiative, which led to the situation that during the first ten days of August, procurement of tea leaves amounted to less than half of that called for in the annual plan. The hopes of the administrators of a number of regions that a breakthrough will occur in September were deemed groundless by those taking part in summing up the results; the unfulfilled tasks must be compensated for today, and work must be stabilized.

And there are quite a few opportunities for this; one must simply approach matters in an interested way, and not in the conventional manner. Thus it is high time for the Khelvachaurskiy party raykom to shift the blame from the tea plantation subcontractors, and lay it on setting up lasting contacts with them. The people must be mobilized for shock work, and must withstand the bad weather with endurance and good organization.

At times concerns over large-scale matters push the minor ones into the background at first glance; but questions which are in essence very important must be solved along with the leading problems; for they determine the mood of the people. It was reported from the Tskhaltubo gorkom that the plan for goods turnover is in a tight spot. And if one questions the chronicles of



the region one finds that at times there is no fresh vegetable produce in the stores for weeks, when at the same time farms in the zone are ready to supply it to the trade system in the required amounts.

Party organs must take serious corrective action against those who speak as if they are for restructuring, but in practice are holding it back. It is their duty to objectively investigate every specific situation, and find what must be done in order to move matters ahead. And what's more, they must severely punish the managers who continue to hinder the work, who do not understand or have not accepted the changes which followed the Congress.

However, this approach is not characteristic for all local party committees in the republic by far. At the selector conferences with their first secretaries the fact was brought out that the director of the Batumi electro-mechanical plant, P. Kaloiani, who was unable to cope with the matters delegated to him, was removed from his post, and was offered the job of deputy chairman of the ispolkom of the city soviet. Such a "punishment" for botched work, it goes without saying, cannot serve as a proper lesson for anyone.

The turn for the all-new and the change for the better, it was noted by those summing up the results, is thus far proceeding painfully slowly. It is time to switch from assurances to work, and to transform the energy of ideas into the energy of actions. But meanwhile, certain party committees have become accustomed to unresolved problems; they are not carrying out the required organizational work; and are at times not in control of the situation in the localities. These very shortcomings are also typical of the work style of a number of ministries and departments in the republic. The work of the management of the republic Ministry of Light Industry (B. Makashvili, minister) was subjected to serious criticism. The evaluation was severe--centralized control is lacking at the headquarters of the branch, and practically all subelements of the ministry are operating in their own interests, and not for the common end result. The reason for this situation lies in the lack of the required demand on the part of the responsible officials for the state of affairs in the sectors entrusted to them. The activity of the Ministry of Local Industry in organizing trade and domestic services (O. Suladze, first deputy minister) was characterized in a similar manner.

The fact that a number of party committees in the republic are doing a poor job of managing the economic processes taking place in their regions is especially alarming. In some places they have even stopped summing up the results of the economic and social development of the cities and rayons at the bureau sessions; nor do they objectively and collectively evaluate the existing situation and outline a program of actions for the future.

The tasks facing the republic's national economy in the second half of the year are complex and responsible. The work will be intensive, and the efforts of party, soviet, and economic organs must be directed toward creating in every collective an atmosphere of high adherence to principle, strict demandingness, and an attitude for more rapidly eliminating shortcomings and neglect. The process of change taking place today in all spheres of life in the republic must be supported by speeding up the work, in commemoration of finishing up the year with high end results and unconditional fulfillment of the plans and socialist obligations.



PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

GEORGIAN AUDITING COMMISSION 'RESTRUCTURING' WORK SCORED

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 9 Oct 86, pp 1,2

[GRUZINFORM report: "The Party's Control Service: On the Course of Reorganization"]

[Excerpts] The paths of the further improvement and stimulation of auditing work in the republic's party organizations in the light of the requirements of the 27th CPSU Congress were discussed at a conference at the GCP Central Committee. The participants in its work included members of the GCP Auditing Commission, representatives of the auditing commissions of the oblast, city, and rayon party organizations, party gorkom and raykom secretaries, responsible workers of Central Committee departments and the Party Control Commission, under GCP Central Committee, and administrators of the republic's party newspapers and magazines, and the Central Committee publishing house.

A report was given at the meeting by GCP Central Committee Second Secretary B. V. Nikolskiy.

Participants in the discussion of the report included GCP Auditing Commission Chairman Z. G. Gendzekhadze; GCP Chokhataurskiy Raykom First Secretary V. I. Makharadze; chairman of the Auditing Commission of the Tbilisi city party organization, D. N. Kbiladze; GCP Auditing Commission member, vegetable grower at the Maglasksiy Sovkhoz, in the area of the city of Tskhaltubo, N. Y. Kurkhianidze; chief of the Financial-Economics Department of the GCP Abkhaz Obkom, D. Sh. Gubaz; Deputy Chairman of the Auditing Commission of the Adzhar Oblast party organization, I. V. Tsulukidze; chief of the Organizational Party Work Department of the GCP South Osetian Obkom, I. S. Tibilov; chairman of the Party Control Commission, under GCP Central Committee, Sh. V. Karkarashvili; and chairman of the Auditing Commission of the Kutaisi city party organization, B. I. Vashakidze.

USSR Central Auditing Commission member, Chairman of the Presidium of the GSSR Supreme Soviet, P. G. Gilashvili spoke at the conference.

The results of the conference work were summed up by GCP Central Committee First Secretary D. I. Patiashvili.

#### Reinforcing Party Discipline and Increasing the Communists' Responsibility

By all their organizing, political, and ideological activities the party agencies must provide society with an example of restructuring, must encourage everything that is aimed at correcting the shortcomings, that brings with it valuable recommendations and experience, and that reveals the potential of the labor collectives and our socialist way of life. That instruction from CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M. S. Gorbachev defined the content of the businesslike and exacting discussion that was conducted at the conference. Its participants took a new and creative approach to problems of improving the auditing work, carefully analyzed its condition and level, concentrated their attention on the serious shortcomings and omissions and the unused opportunities, and defined the paths for the fundamental restructuring of their activities in the spirit of the requirements made by the party.

In the report and the statements that followed it, the speakers emphasized the special role and importance of the auditing commissions -- the party's control service that has been called upon vigilantly to guard party discipline, to form a healthy moral and political climate in every party agency, and to render it assistance in improving its style of activity, its intraparty relations, and the establishment of proper order in all sectors. This service, as a very important form of self-monitoring, has been called upon to protect from every kind of deviations the norms for the conducting of party correspondence and management, and the use of the assets and resources belonging to the party.

Wherever the auditing work is at its height, abuses and crude violations of party discipline are relatively improbable. Pointing out specific examples of this indisputable fact, the conference at the same time acknowledged that, in a few places, the role of the auditing commissions in intraparty life is still being underestimated, and the control in the party organizations is being carried out at an extremely weak rate and, in essence, does not correspond to its purpose. Much of that which should be done is ignored by the auditing apparatus or is done spasmodically, unsystematically, with a superficial layer of formalism and red tape, and, naturally, fails to exert any appreciable influence upon the state of affairs.

Take, for example, such as sphere of their activity as the checking of the observance of the procedure for handling files at party committees, which is directly linked with restructuring the work, increasing the efficiency and executive discipline, and intensifying the fight against bureaucracy -- that dangerous evil which, at the present time, the entire party is fighting with particular implacability. Because the degree of timeliness and efficiency with which a particular matter is considered at a party committee, the degree of promptness with which the decisions and assignments reach the executors, largely determine the most important thing -- the effectiveness of the work. However, the auditing commissions have been devoting practically no attention to this important sector, and have been displaying unnecessary delicacy in

their relations with the party committees, rather than actually interfering in their activity.

This year the GCP Central Committee prepared a number of decisions linked with the restructuring of the work, with most of them being aimed at improving the way files are handled in the apparatus. But, unfortunately, on the part of the auditing commission, this did not result in any self-interested participation in guaranteeing the effectiveness of those documents or their practical implementation. The same situation has occurred in the outlying areas -- the auditing commissions have not yet defined their place in the restructuring, have not been using the levers available to them for encouraging the acceleration of this process, and, in the final analysis, prove to be in the role of casual onlookers.

Or take such a question as the consideration of files concerning the admission of persons into the CPSU ranks. There are still a rather large number of instances when the documents pertaining to the admission of persons as candidate party members have been drawn up for discussion at the party committee bureaus without any thoughtful analysis or careful preparation. In particular this is typical of the party Tskhinvalskiy, Kobuletskiy, and Tskhakayevskiy raykoms. However, the auditing commissions of those party organizations, as well as a number of others, do not even know about this, and do not consider that work sector to be their sphere. Of course, they are not required to evaluate the validity of the admission or the refusal to admit the person into the party, but, rather, assuring that there is no unnecessary haste or unsubstantiated delays or red tape is a matter of vital importance to them. And that pertains not only to admission to the party, but also to practically all the questions considered by the party committees.

The activity of the auditing commissions in monitoring the handling of the workers' letters, statements, and complaints appears to be somewhat better. But, as a whole, even that work leaves something to be desired. There have been a rather large number of instances when people getting in touch with the party committees in the hope that the people there will listen attentively to them, will give them good advice, and will help them, actually encounter a bureaucratic and formalistic response. As was noted at the conference, despite the abundance of questions that were viewed at bureau sessions and party commission plenums, and that are linked with the citizens' letters and oral communications, the flow of complaints to the Central Committee from the outlying areas has not been abating, and, moreover, in individual instances, is even increasing.

It would seem that this pertains in various degrees to all the party committees. However, in the activity of most of them one still does not observe the necessary changes. In the party's Lentekhskiy Raykom, for example, only 27 percent of the incoming complaints are monitored; at the Gori Gorkom, 15 percent; and at the Signakhskiy Raykom, 13 percent. One continues to observe the practice of readdressing the incoming letters to those organizations and institutions that the people are complaining about.

This kind of formal attitude toward the workers' complaints and statements and toward their vital needs undermines people's faith in party justice and



lessens the authority of the administrative agencies. All this also leads to the increase in the number of communications arriving at the GCP Central Committee concerning questions whose decision falls within the competency of the local authorities. A large number of examples of this were cited at the conference, with each one attesting to the serious miscalculation in the work with letters both at the party committees and in the activity of the auditing commissions.

The prompt reaction to Communists' letters, like the timely handling of decrees, is an effective means of improving party administration and a serious preventive barrier against the bureaucratic methods and red tape that serve as a fertile soil for many shortcomings and violations, the speakers at the conference emphasized. If all the instruction manuals and statutes existing on that score were precisely observed, if the proper monitoring and analysis were guaranteed, it would probably not be necessary to deal with serious deviations in the work of certain party committee workers, including the first secretaries of party raykoms. Here too is a very broad field for the auditing apparatus to apply its efforts.

The auditing commissions devote a comparatively large amount of attention to checking the state of payment, receipt, and accounting of party dues. However, here too there are still many shortcomings, the undesirable situations are being overcome slowly, and not infrequently people consign to oblivion the immutable fact that the prompt payment of dues in the established amount is the primary duty of every Communist, the elementary indicator of his state of discipline. Participants at the conference indignantly mentioned the increasing amount of incomplete payments, and the crude violations in the payment of dues which have been discovered in many party organizations.

In particular, an exacting discussion ensued about those Communists who pay membership dues on the basis of incomplete earnings. Thus, serious complaints were made concerning the auditing commission of the Kalinskaya party organization in the city of Tbilisi, and its party raykom, because they had ignored inadmissible deviations from the requirements in the party Rules, which deviations had been revealed at the writers', artists', and composers' unions, where there proved to be Communists who had not paid any dues on major honorariums that they had received. Sharp censure was leveled at the shameful practice whereby certain party committees misrepresent the true state of affairs, by failing to indicate in their reports to the superior organization the actual number of persons who are delinquent in payment of dues, and engage in fraud and figure-padding. It was noted that, when people take this kind of irresponsible attitude to their job, when they themselves are not subject to monitoring, and when they connive with others, ~~this creates the conditions for~~ theft of party funds. In this regard, the speakers pointed out the need to carry out a systematic, scrupulous, and multifaceted study of the correctness of the payment and accounting of party dues, and to take aggressive steps to preclude similar violations in the future.

Questions that served as the object of special discussion at the conference were those that were linked with increasing the role of the auditing commissions in executing the party budget and improving the financial-economic activity. Speakers discussed the importance of fundamentally restructuring



the style and methods employed in control-and-auditing work, of intensifying the economy measures, and of preventing violations of table-of-organization discipline, overexpenditure of various budgetary items, and excesses and arbitrary decisions during the construction and repair of the administrative buildings and offices, and in equipping them.

The auditing commission member, like the member of the Central Committee, or the party's obkom, gorkom, or raykom, does not merely bear an honorary title, but, rather, performs a very responsible party assignment and enjoys the Communists' high trust. This is the party's aktiv, its chief bulwark in carrying out the well-principled line of the CPSU Central Committee and the GCP Central Committee in establishing exemplary order everywhere and in all things -- on the job, in the social sphere, and in public life.

It is precisely the members of the elected party agencies who have been called upon to head the fight for the reinforcement of discipline, the increase in the cadres' responsibility, and the overcoming of vestiges of private ownership and other undesirable deviations. In our rayons and cities we still have a large number of shortcomings and serious violations, as has been attested to by the major thefts and instances of bribery which have been revealed recently. Consequently, not all the workers, including the communist managers, have become truly aware of the entire responsibility and crucial nature of the present moment in the life of the party and the government. Therefore, the qualities that are required primarily of the auditing commissions are high adherence to principles, exactingness, and aggressiveness. One cannot overlook shortcomings, mismanagement, or sloppiness, but, rather, one must strictly and consistently react to any manifestations of dishonesty, nonobjectivity, or lack of conscientiousness, and must serve as an example to communists in the exemplary execution of one's party and civic duty.

It is necessary to act with particular decisiveness with respect to those who have been stealing from society, who have been deriving unearned income, and who have an idle way of life, thus trampling on the principles of social justice. This is the thing that makes honest workers most indignant, and that infringes upon their interests. Therefore it is necessary to display vigilance and consistency in the fight against these phenomena, to work one's way down to their very roots, and to locate and punish those who have been concealing the underhanded workers. Nor can one forget that the idle way of life is closely linked with manifestations of drunkenness and alcoholism, and such a very dangerous social phenomenon as drug addiction. The fight against those evils is the question of our future, the question of the physical and moral health of our youth and our future generations.

In all matters, in all sectors it is necessary to have broad publicity -- beginning with the assignment of housing and up to and including the resolution of cadre questions. This will remove many problems, and will make it possible to develop a truly collective style of management and to guard against certain unequal, subjective decisions. If decisions are honest, completely weighed, and objective, there is no reason to hide them. But, most importantly, when there actually are no administrators or organizations that are situated outside the zone of criticism, the acts and actions of everyone

will be done in view of everyone. The important task of the auditing commissions consists in attentively and thoughtfully examining the tendencies that are developing in the city and rayon, in analyzing them, and honestly reporting them to the party committees and the GCP Central Committee.

5075

CSO: 1800/91

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

GEORGIAN GORKOM, RAYKOM CITED FOR LAX KOMSOMOL WORK

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 6 Sep 86 p 1

[GRUZINFORM report: Under the rubric "At the Georgian CP Central Committee":  
"To Solve the Problems of Youth Jointly"]

[Text] The Communist Party of Georgia Central Committee has examined the course of the Marneuli city and the Tsagerskiy rayon party organizations' fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee decree, "On Further Improving Party Leadership of the Komsomol and on Increasing its Role in Communist Upbringing of Young People."

It was pointed out that in accordance with the requirements of the 27th Party Congress and the June (1986) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, local party authorities have begun to devote more attention to organizational-political strengthening of Komsomol organizations, directed toward their efforts for further increasing the labor and social activeness of the young people, and their direct participation in solving socio-economic problems. Thus, in the Marneuli Komsomol organization, over the past two years Komsomol membership in the leading branches of the national economy has increased by 8 percent on the average. Here they have begun to take up in a more thoughtful way the international upbringing of the young people, which is particularly reflected in the expanded contacts with Komsomol organizations of the neighboring rayons of the fraternal republics of the Trans-Caucasus. The efforts of the Komsomol members and the young people of the Tsagerskiy Rayon are supporting overfulfillment of the basic planned indicators in agriculture. Marked improvements are being noted here in the presentation of aesthetic and military-patriotic educational materials to the young people.

At the same time the Marneuli gorkom and the Tsagerskiy raykom of the party, in their organization for carrying out the CPSU Central Committee decree on supervision of the Komsomol, are permitting a certain amount of superficiality and relaxation of demands on the primary party organizations to occur. Measures for intensifying work with young people are not reflected in the plans for socio-economic development of the labor collectives, and Komsomol committees are not displaying initiative in this matter. Directives for attracting young people to the movement for accelerating scientific-technical progress and the brigade form of labor organization are not being adequately carried out. Work with young specialists is poorly conducted. There is not a single efficiency expert or inventor among the young people of the Tsagerskiy Rayon. The party and Komsomol organizations of the city

of Marneuli are not taking the necessary measures for training specialists or workers in the mass professions. The Marneuli and Tsagerskiy party organizations have still not worked out a well-thought-out and purposeful system for assigning to the enterprises of the national economy young people, graduates of VUZ's, vocational-technical or general educational schools.

The party gorkom and raykom do not concern themselves sufficiently with increasing the role and the responsibility of communists in the upbringing of young people. In Marneuli one out of three economic managers does not take part in Komsomol meetings, and members of the buro of the party raykom rarely take part in the work of the plenums of the Tsagerskiy Komsomol regional committee. Nor do the local soviet organs always deeply occupy themselves with youth problems: the role of young deputies is insignificant; and work in the living areas requires improvement.

There is still considerable formalism in the organization of Komsomol political training and in teaching economics to young people. There are areas of neglect in the work with the Komsomol cadres and the aktiv. The young communists in the Marneuli city organization are not doing enough to attract young men and women for training and education. Only one out of three of the secretaries of the Komsomol organizations here is a member or candidate member of the CPSU. And, the qualitative makeup of the Komsomol cadres in the Tsagerskiy Rayon needs improving.

The Komsomol organizations are not receiving the required amount of help in improving their style of work. The decisions adopted at the plenums and buro sessions of the Komsomol gorkom and raykom are quite often superficial. More than half of the criticisms brought out by Komsomol members at the meetings remain unresolved, and attention toward the activities of the lower Komsomol links is waning. Party committees are not sufficiently directing the attention of Komsomol organizations toward the activities of school-age Komsomol members, and the work of the Pioneer organizations requires considerable energizing.

The resolution adopted by the Central Committee of the Georgian Communist Party [CC, CPG] considers inadequate the work conducted by the Marneuli city and the Tsagerskiy rayon party organizations for carrying out the CPSU Central Committee decree "On Further Improving Party Leadership of the Komsomol and on Increasing its Role in the Communist Upbringing of Young People."

The Marneuli gorkom and the Tsagerskiy raykom of the party have been directed to eliminate the shortcomings noted in party supervision of the Komsomol; to make this work systematic and concrete; and to intensify the coordination of the activities of soviet, trade-union and economic organs on youth problems. They must support in every possible way the mobilization of the young people for successful fulfillment of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 27th CPG Congress, the planned tasks for 1986, and the 12th Five Year Plan as a whole. They are to step up their demands on the leadership of party, soviet, trade-union and Komsomol officials for the state of their work with the young people, and hold principally responsible those who do not display the required attention and concern to the spiritual needs of the Komsomol members, and the young men and women.



The Marneuli party gorkom has been directed to work out and discuss before the end of this year specific programs for attracting young people to socially-useful labor; for training young specialists, and workers in the mass professions, taking into consideration the prospects for economic development; and for construction of large industrial enterprises in the city. And the Tsagerskiy Raykom of the party is to do the same to attract and assign young men and women to the rural area.

The departments of the CPG Central Committee and the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers must step up coordination of the work of the republic's ministries and departments on carrying out the measures approved by the 19th Plenum (1984) of the CPG Central Committee.

The Georgian Komsomol Central Committee has a great deal to do in order to render effective aid to the Marneuli gorkom and the Tsagerskiy raykom of the Komsomol in eliminating the shortcomings cited. During the forthcoming report and election campaign increased responsibilities should be assumed by the Komsomol committees on communist upbringing of the rising generation, and on promoting the active participation of Komsomol members and the young people in solving urgent economic, social and cultural problems.

Party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms have been directed to critically analyze the work of the party organizations in the light of the CPSU Central Committee decree on party supervision of the Komsomol, and the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress. The decree stresses that it is very important to increase the role of young people in intensification of production by means of accelerating scientific-technical progress; in improving production quality; in stepping up measures of economy and thrift; in making more active use of the incentive measures of socialist competition and progressive forms of labor organization; and in promoting the participation of young men and women in managing production and in the life of the labor collectives. Special attention must be directed toward increasing the role of Komsomol organizations in strengthening discipline among the young people, and in the struggle with unearned income; and toward striving to ensure that Komsomol organizations are headed by young communists, both young men and women, who possess political maturity, an enterprising nature, and a feeling for the new.

Party committees in the localities must actively enlist the best efforts of the party's ideological cadre for ideological-educational work with the young people; they must direct the Komsomol committees toward the goal in which the life of each collective has a clearly-expressed political nature, and is filled with great social substance; and they must build all of this work on the basis of an individual, differentiated approach. Together with the ispolkoms of the Soviets of People's Deputies, they should take radical measures to attract young people to labor, and to inspire the young men and women with intelligent needs and a feeling of a duty to society. The first secretaries of the party gorkoms and raykoms have been made personally responsible for the state of the work with Komsomol members and the young people.

The decree also specifically defined other measures for further improving party supervision of the Komsomol and for increasing its role in the communist upbringing of the young people.

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

GEORGIAN SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM CRITICIZES BORZHOMI RAYON

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 30 Sep 86 p 1

[GRUZINFORM report, under rubric "At the Presidium of the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet": "Increasing the Role and responsibility of the Soviets"]

[Text] Borzhomskiy Rayon occupies a special place in the life not only of our republic, but also of the country. The medicinal water and unique beauty of the environment have firmly established its fame throughout the world as a health resort where tens of thousands of persons relax and improve their health every year. Therefore one can understand the tremendous importance that is devoted to this rayon and its economic and social development, and the increased requirements that are made of the local party and soviet agencies that have been called upon to show constant concern for the flourishing of their unique part of the country.

However, how have they been coping with the duties entrusted to them? How have they been reorganizing their work in the light of today's requirements? Unfortunately, the answer is "unsatisfactorily." That was revealed very obviously by the discussion of the report by the ispolkom of the Borzhomskiy Rayon Soviet of People's Deputies at a regular session of the Presidium of the GSSR Supreme Soviet. The superficial, slick report that contained almost no critical evaluation of the work that had been done to increase the role of the rayon's local soviets in economic building, naturally, struck people more by its pretentiousness than by an exactly analysis of the state of affairs. And that pretentiousness drowned even those first positive steps in reorganization which had been taken recently in the rayon.

As is attested to by the facts cited at the session, many measures to improve the activity of the economic organizations, the resort institutions, the hotel system, and the sports centers, to reinforce discipline, and to intensify the fight against undesirable situations, which are carried out by the rayon's local soviets, their ispolkoms, the permanent commissions, and other deputy formations, as well as by the public's independent social action agencies, are formal in nature and have not been yielding the desired effect. One can see the effect of their weak contacts with labor collectives, public organizations, and people's control agencies, whose broad opportunities are

not being used to mobilize the workers to fulfill state assignments, to accelerate the rayon's economic and social development, to reinforce the labor, technological, executive, and contract discipline at enterprises and on farms, or to assign cadres permanently in the outlying areas and create the proper working and everyday living conditions for them.

And one can see the result. A number of enterprises and organizations, having failed to make the appropriate conclusions from the unenviable results of management in the past, began the first year of the 12th Five-Year Plan by failing to fulfill the plan. The rayon's industry has not been fulfilling the assignments for sale of output, or for increase in labor productivity. The situation is no better in the agroindustrial complex, where there has been a reduction in the production of milk, meat, and vegetables. The production costs of most types of agricultural products continue to be high, as a result of which a serious economic situation has been created on public farms. The growth rates for freight shipments and for commodity turnover were not achieved. Both in the city and in the countryside, there has been a lag in the providing of personal services to the public, and the efficiency of the services provided to the workers, persons convalescing, and tourists requires decisive reorganization.

An especially alarming situation is that the rayon has not been waging an uncompromising fight for the reinforcement of socialist legality and law and order, as a consequence of which the number of crimes has been growing. The law-enforcement agencies, deputies, deputy formations, and the broad public have not been mobilized to carry on a fierce struggle against unearned income, drunkards and parasites, or other parasitical elements.

In a decree that has been adopted, the ispolkom of the Borzhomskiy Rayon Soviet of People's Deputies was given the responsibility, in conformity with the requirements of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 27th GCP Congress, to carry out a fundamental reorganization of its entire organizing, mass-organizational, and political-educational work. And that means increasing the independence, initiative, and aggressiveness of the rayon's local Soviets of People's Deputies in exercising their powers. It means striving to renew the content and improve the forms and methods of their work, taking bold steps to assimilate new methods of administration and management, and shifting the center of gravity to live organizing work with people, within the labor collectives themselves. It is especially important to mobilize the efforts to resolve the tasks of making better use of all the opportunities for satisfying people's wants and needs, to increase the personal responsibility borne by the administrators and deputies, and to reinforce discipline and organizational spirit.

The Presidium listened to a report by the GSSR Procurator's Office concerning crude violation of socialist legality during the issuance of legal documents by the republic's ministries, departments, institutions, and organizations. It was noted that those violations, which cause substantial harm to state and public property and to the citizens' rights and interests, are frequently the consequence of ignoring the requirements in the law, for reasons of local desirability or departmental interests. At the same time they are also an

indicator of the low level of legal knowledge on the part of individual workers in the administrative apparatus.

The efficient, exacting discussion about the large and responsible tasks that those services face was also continued during the discussion of the next question on the agenda, in the course of which the specific measures were defined for improving the legal services, at the soviet ispolkoms, and for increasing the legal knowledge of the deputies, the soviet workers, and the aktiv at the Khashurskiy Rayon Soviet of People's Deputies.

The session participants approved a plan for measures to organize the fulfillment of the decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, entitled "The Practice of Guidance, by the GSSR Soviets of People's Deputies, of the Work of Deputy Groups and Public Independent Social Action Posts and Agencies, in the Light of the Requirements of the 27th CPSU Congress, and considered other questions, for each of which a corresponding decree was adopted.

GCP Central Committee First Secretary D. I. Patiashvili spoke at the Presidium session.

5075

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## PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

### KUNAYEV TOURS KaSSR: FURTHER REPORTAGE

#### Ural Oblast

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 6 Aug 86 p 1

[KazTAG report: "For a High Return from Every Sector"]

[Text] With every passing day the mass grain harvest has been building up its tempo. The harvest is being conducted in the Urals area in a more organized manner than during previous years. The sovkhozes and kolkhozes are coping with the assignments for sale of livestock products to the state and the fodder is being procured better than previously. Industry has been overfulfilling the plans for sale of articles. Favorable tendencies were noted in the development of the national economy in the course of implementing the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, the April 1986 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, and the 16th Kazakhstan CP Congress.

But these are only the first steps on the path for pulling our oblast out of its backwardness. As a whole the rates of socioeconomic development are still low. Many industrial enterprises have not been increasing their labor productivity or improving the quality of output, and have not been observing the shipment contracts. The problem of the stability of grain production, increasing the number of head of livestock, and improving livestock fattening is being resolved slowly.

These and other questions were in the center of attention of the participants at a meeting of the oblast's party and economic aktiv that was held on 5 August. A report on the rate of bringing in the harvest and the procurements of grain, and on the fulfillment of the plans and pledges, was given by KaCP Obkom First Secretary N. I. Iskaliyev. Reports on the work in the outlying areas was given by the party raykom first secretaries: Zelenovskiy Rayon, A. A. Vishnevskaya; Terektinskiy Rayon, A. V. Popov; Akzhaikskiy Rayon, B. I. Uskumbayev; General Director of the Uralskneftegazgeologiya Association S. M. Kamalov; machinery plant director Z. S. Satayev; and director of the Sovkhoz imeni Gazeta "Pravda" V. I. Shubin.

A speech was given at the aktiv meeting by CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, KaCP Central Committee First Secretary D. A. Kunayev, who was warmly

received by those present. Carrying out the reorganization more rapidly and more vigorously means achieving during the current year substantial shifts in the entire socioeconomic sphere and noticeably increasing the return in every production sector, he said. The June 1966 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the statements made by Comrade M. S. Gorbachev during his trip to the Far East aim us at that.

At the present time the chief task of the working people in the villages and cities of the Urals area, as it is through the republic, is to guarantee the turning over and intactness of the harvest of grain and other agricultural crops. In each rayon and on every farm the conveyor belt that runs from field to threshing floor to elevator must operate continuously. More attention must be devoted to the precise use of grain acceptance equipment. At the same time it is necessary not to ease up on the rates of accumulation of fodders and to carry out the complete harvesting of vegetables and potatoes.

After the harvest it is necessary without delay to organize the loading up of the seeds, the raising of the autumn plowed area, and other agrotechnical measures. An urgent task is the development of irrigated agriculture, the increase in livestock productivity, and the improvement of pedigree work. In this work much will have to be done by the agroindustry agencies, which are still poorly coordinating the work on the farms.

It will be necessary to accelerate the modernization in industry and construction and to hold people more strictly accountable for mismanagement and waste and for the low quality of the articles being produced. In the oblast, the assimilation of the Karachaganakskoye Gas-Condensate Deposit has begun. At that deposit it is especially important immediately to start carrying out the job in an initiatory manner, on the basis of modern technology and technological schemes, and to guarantee the unconditional fulfillment of the plans for drilling and activation of the wells, and for the entire production program, including the prompt resolution of questions in the social and cultural sphere. There must be a rise in the level of party guidance of industry, transportation, and other branches, in order to assure that socialist competition becomes truly effective in every collective and an atmosphere for a creative search and intolerance toward omissions is firmly established.

Speaking about the tasks of party-political, organizing, and ideological-educational activity, D. A. Kunayev emphasized the importance of direct communication with people, of effective criticism and self-criticism. It will be necessary to intensify the struggle against unearned income, the struggle for a healthy way of life and against violations of legality, discipline, and order. More careful attention will have to be paid to publicity as a norm of life, to the selection and placement of cadres, to exactingness toward them, and to the satisfying of the workers' growing needs. All the socioeconomic and ideological levers will have to be skillfully directed toward the decisive rejection of everything that hinders our forward movement.

The aktiv meeting certified that during the current year the workers in the oblast will sell the state the maximum quantity of grain, will fulfill the socialist pledges for the production and turnover of other output of vegetable

and animal husbandry, will lay in supplies of as much fodder as possible, and will accelerate the development of industry and the entire economy.

D. A. Kunayev visited Burlinskiy and Terektinskiy rayons. On kolkhozes imeni V. I. Lenin, imeni Amangel'dy, imeni Michurin, imeni Chapayev, Krasnyy Oktyabr, Ural, 40 Let Oktyabrya, and Pobeda, he became acquainted with the use of harvesting and transporting equipment and the cultural and personal services provided to the collectives, and chatted with the farm and rayon workers, members, managers, and specialists. In the city of Aksay, at a meeting with Kazakhgazprom workers, the questions considered dealt with increasing the gas production and with accelerating the construction of housing and structures intended for social, cultural, and everyday purposes. At the Karachaganakskoye Deposit he became acquainted with the operation of the unit used for the comprehensive preparation of the gas and condensate. In a discussion with the leader of the best brigade in the Uralskneftegazgeologiya Association, 27th CPSU Congress delegate A. Zharylgasov and the workers, attention was paid to the need for the most rapid completion of the prospecting for reserves at the deposit.

At the oblast center D. A. Kunayev visited the instrument-building plant, and inquired about the construction of the department store and the city planning.

Accompanying D. A. Kunayev on his trip through the oblast were Candidate Member of the KaCP Central Committee Buro V. M. Miroshnik, the party's obkom First Secretary N. I. Iskaliyev, and oblispolkom chairman M. I. Usov.

#### Aktyubinsk Oblast

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 9 Aug 86 p 1

[KazTAG item: "Holding People Strictly Accountable for Omissions"]

[Text] To do things better, quicker, with small expenditures -- those are the factors that all the Communists, and every worker, must keep in the center of his attention. Ideas and recommendations to this effect filled the statements made at a meeting held in Aktyubinsk of the oblast's party and economic aktiv, which discussed the questions of the accelerated development of the national economy. The state of affairs in various spheres of socioeconomic life was discussed by KaCP Obkom First Secretary Yu. N. Trofimov; party raykom first secretaries: Leninskiy Rayon, G. G. Karyuk; Alginskiy Rayon, N. A. Soldatenko; Bayganinskiy Rayon, M. K. Tazhgulov; and Komsomolskiy Rayon, V. R. Lemme; Aktyubinskiy Sovkhoz director A. D. Kenzhebayev; and Aktyubinskneft Association general director B. V. Sviridov.

Carrying out the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, the April 1986 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, and the KaCP, the workers in the oblast intensified their struggle for the increase in labor productivity and the lowering of production costs. Much output has been produced in excess of plan. But all of this is unable to lessen the acuity of the vitally important problems of increasing the oblast's contribution to the acceleration of our country's socioeconomic development.

The vitally important tasks of overcoming serious shortcomings and converting the economy to a system of intensification were discussed in his speech at the aktiv meeting by CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, KACP Central Committee First Secretary D. A. Kunayev, who was warmly met by its participants. Until now in the oblast every tenth enterprise has not been fulfilling the output production plan, and every fifth has not been fulfilling the output shipment plan; at individual enterprises, unsatisfactory use is being made of the existing capacities. There is a serious lag in road and water-management construction, animal husbandry, trade, and the production of consumer goods. Inefficient use is being made of labor, material, and financial resources.

In the light of the requirements advanced in the statements made by Comrade M. S. Gorbachev during his visit to the Far East, it is necessary immediately to analyze the state of affairs at every enterprise, at every construction site, and to reveal and use the available opportunities for the accelerated introduction of new technology, the improvement of the quality of the articles and operations, and the improvement of the economic mechanism and the system of management. It was noted that in July of this year industry yielded the positions that had been won in the production of output, including consumer goods, and in labor productivity. The mighty economic potential created in the oblast, the mineral wealth, and primarily the promising reserves of petroleum, gas, and fertilizers, must be placed at the service of the five-year plan more quickly and more completely. It will be necessary to accelerate the construction of the Chilisay Phosphorus Mine, and the second phase in the assimilation of the Zhanazhol petroleum deposit.

Dwelling on questions of bringing in the harvest and the procurements of grain and other agricultural produce, D. A. Kunayev emphasized the exceptional importance of placing the maximum work load on the combines, tractors, trucks, and grain-acceptance equipment, of preventing their idle time, and of creating for all the participants in the harvesting operations the conditions for the best productivity and highest quality of their labor. It is necessary everywhere to wage an intense and initiatory struggle to bring in within the shortest periods of time everything that has been grown on the fields. A no less responsible approach must also be taken to the accumulation and storage of fodders, to laying the foundation for the future harvest, to increasing the livestock productivity, and to providing the public with potatoes and vegetables.

In capital construction, urgent tasks are the reinforcement of its material-technical base and the taking of decisive steps to discontinue areas of uncompleted work and the failure to meet the deadlines for activating projects. The plans in the five-year plan must be fulfilled with the smallest volumes of capital investments, and the funds thus made available must be channeled into the development of the social sphere.

The effectiveness of the human factor is directly dependent upon the meaningfulness and intelligibility of political and organizing work, of ideological-moral education, the prompt elimination of undesirable situations, and the development of criticism and self-criticism. In the course of reorganization, by no means is everything being done by the party, soviet,



trade-union, and Komsomol agencies or the ideological institutions. It is necessary to pay more attention to publicity in work, to the dissemination of valuable experience, to supporting beneficial initiative and the creative approach; in implementing the responsible tasks, it is necessary to rely on the primary party organizations and the labor collectives, and to hold people strictly accountable for any omissions in their work.

Mention was made of the need to work steadily to implement the decrees that were recently adopted by the party and government with regard to increasing the role of the local Soviets and improving the organization of trade, and other decrees aimed at the successful fulfillment of the socioeconomic tasks.

The oblast workers assured the participants in the aktiv meeting that they will give the country as much grain and other products of vegetable and animal husbandry as possible, and will do everything to reinforce the fodder back of animal husbandry and to develop industry, construction, and the entire economy.

KaCP Central Committee Buro Candidate Member V. M. Miroshnik took part in the work of the aktiv meeting.

D. A. Kunayev visited the oblast agricultural experimental station; the Prigorodnyy, 40 Let Kazakhskoy SSR, and imeni Kazakhskoy SSR sovkhoses; and the Aktyubinsk reservoir. On the fields, alongside their equipment, he chatted with mechanizers, other workers, specialists, and scientists, and farm and rayon managers concerning the rate of agricultural operations and the opportunities for increasing their effectiveness and for developing irrigated vegetable husbandry, and made inquiries about how the public's cultural and everyday needs are being satisfied.

At the oblast center, visits were made to the ferroalloys plant and a new housing area with high-rise building and modern trade centers. Meetings were held with workers in industrial production and the services sphere.

In his trip through the oblast, D. A. Kunayev was accompanied by KaCP Obkom First Secretary Yu. N. Trofimov and oblispolkom chairman S. S. Sagintayev.

#### Kustanay Oblast

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 10 Aug 86 p 1

[KazTAG item: "Chief Task of Kustanay Workers"]

[Text] An important part of the harvest in our republic is made up of the grain crops which are currently ripening on the fields of Kustanay Oblast. The sovkhoses and kolkhozes and the transportation and procurement enterprises are accelerating the preparation for the grain harvest and are actively carrying out the procurement of fodders. However, much still remains to be done, and the repair of combines and trucks has not been completed everywhere.

On the eve of the harvest, Kustanay Oblast was visited by CPSU Central Committee Politburo Member, KaCP Central Committee First Secretary D. A.

Kunayev. On the Zarechnoye Experimental Model Farm he became acquainted with the condition of the grain-harvesting and transporting technology and with the placement of the mechanizer and other cadres. At the oblast center he visited the enclosed kolkhoz market and the Kooperator store, and made inquiries about the city planning and amenities.

In discussions with the workers on the fields and at the animal farms, and with the managers and specialists of rayons, farms, and enterprises in the agroindustry system, it was emphasized that the year of the 27th CPSU Congress is an especially important one. It is necessary to do everything to fulfill the plans and pledges for the sale of grain to the state, and to achieve stable grain production. Mention was made of the importance of getting the maximum return from intensive technological schemes, of expanding their application, as well as the collective contract and other progressive forms and methods of organizing labor, of increasing potato and vegetable production, and increasing livestock productivity.

Careful attention must be shown to the vitally important problems of implementing the plans for the year and the five-year plan with regard to the production and quality of industrial output, including consumer goods, the perfection of the administrative system, and the improvement of trade and medical, cultural, and everyday services. It is necessary to show more concern for the effectiveness of mass-political, educational work and socialist competition in the light of the decisions of the June 1986 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the statements made by Comrade M. S. Gorbachev during his visit to the Far East.

In his trip through the oblast, D. A. Kunayev was accompanied by KaCP Central Committee Buro Candidate Member V. M. Miroshnik; KaCP Obkom First Secretary V. P. Demidenko; sector chief, CPSU Central Committee Department of Agriculture and the Food Industry I. B. Paklin; and oblispolkom chairman K. Kh. Tyulebekov.

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CSO: 1830/728

## MEDIA AND PROPAGANDA

### PUBLISHERS ATTACKED FOR IGNORING READER DEMANDS

Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 29 Jul 86 p 6

[Article by V. Stelmakh, chief of the Reading Sociology Sector, USSR State Library imeni V. I. Lenin, under rubric "The Sociologist Poses a Problem": "So that the Boom Doesn't Deceive Us"]

[Text] The current situation seems paradoxical: the expansion of the "repertoire" of the book publishing houses, on the one hand, and the development of the book circulation system -- the network of libraries and book stores, and the channels for propagandizing literature and bibliographical information -- on the other, have not substantially changed the picture with regard to the satisfying of the readers' needs.

In the late 1960's, when we were carrying out research in the small cities of the RSFSR, 46 percent of the readers' requests were not satisfied in the libraries, and customers left 90 percent of the book stores empty-handed. (We might recall that at the height of the "book boom" the belles-lettres departments in the book stores were practically empty.)

A random study organized in 1985 in Voronezh Oblast showed that 35 percent of the readers had been unable to get any of the publications that they were interested in at the libraries, and the needs of 40 percent of the readers were satisfied only partially. As for book buyers, their needs (according to data provided by samplings that are made from time to time) are currently being satisfied by only half.

Despite the lack of strictness in all these temporal comparisons, one thing is indisputable: the gap between supply and demand is being reduced extremely slowly, and the "book" area of our culture continues to be a high-tension area.

For all the limitedness and all-encompassing nature of the readers' demands, one can nevertheless identify certain topics and problems, the interest in which has taken on mass nature and which has been practically unprovided with literature. This pertains primarily with the home and the family, beginning with the care of the new-born infant and ending with books of the do-it-

yourself type, and a broad group of problems of morality and ethics, especially human relations, the behavior and education of children, and of parental authority: amateur activities; the growing of orchards and truck gardens (acquisition of orchard plots by city dwellers); branch and general-purpose reference and encyclopedic publications of a scientific-artistic type (for example, the "Mify narodov mira" [Myths of the World's Peoples] encyclopedia), popular reference aids dealing with individual countries ("Strany mira" [Countries of the World]; the prerevolutionary period of domestic history and books about the Great Patriotic War (primarily memoirs, recollections, statements by eyewitnesses); psychology and self-education of the individual; the work of the militia and state security agencies; etc. Today approximately 50-80 percent (depending upon the topic) of these reader demands are not being satisfied.

There continues to be an acute shortage of works in the most preferred literary genres -- historical novels, books about the Great Patriotic War, detective stories, and science fiction. In addition, in recent years there has developed a group of leading authors (10-15 names) who have such a highly concentrated demand among the readers that it is impossible to cope with it, despite the rather large printing runs and new editions.

In a word, all this is no secret to anyone, including the publishers themselves. However, the attempt is sometimes made to shift the very complicated series of ideological and moral problems that arise in this regard completely to the sphere of economics and to link them only with the lack of the necessary printing capabilities and paper. The reality and essential nature of such economic components explaining the book shortage are indisputable.

However, we cannot explain the chronic failure to satisfy the readers' demands simply by these causes, because statistics attest to the fact that books do exist -- every year more than eight books per capita of population are published in our country. In terms of the constant reader market this provides a rather high indicator. Moreover, the books are not being used. An inspection of the collections in the mass-readership libraries that was carried out by people's control workers indicated that, out of 4.7 million books inspected, 17 percent had never been withdrawn by the readers, and 23 percent had been withdrawn only once. Thirty percent of the publications in belles lettres do not have any demand, because of the large number of received copies that are doomed to remaining in the quiet of reserve collections. We might recall that the mass-readership libraries contain primarily the so-called up-to-the-minute part of the country's book collection, which meets the immediate needs of the present-day reader, rather than the "remote" one.

Thus, the book surpluses in the situation of a book shortage, shelves filled with literature and a reader who leaves without borrowing anything... What is the reason for this glaring inconsistency?

Let us approach the library shelves bearing literature that has been addressed to the mass reader, literature dealing with problems that are so disturbing to everyone -- problems of ethics, morality, and various aspects of the Soviet way of life. Out of 342 books examined by us, which were published by central



publishing houses in the 1970's-1980's, only 73 were borrowed at least 2 or 3 times. Eighty percent of the publications were not borrowed even a single time, or were borrowed only once from the moment that they arrived at the library. These books were produced by Lenizdat [Newspaper, Periodical and Book Publishing House of the Leningrad CPSU Obkom and Gorkom] (in the "Time, People, Morality" series), Moskovskiy Rabochiy (in the "Heroes of Our Days," "Youth: Your Large World," and "Time and Us" series), Sovetskaya Rossiya (in the "Writer and Time," "Across the Russian Land," and "People of Soviet Russia" series), as well as a number of book in the Politizdat [Publishing House of Political Literature] series "The Individual, Morality, and Education" and the series which is to be read as a whole, "Alone With Yourself" (Molodaya Gvardiya).

The authors of all these books attempted to begin with the reader a complicated discussion concerning the fundamental values of our life (one of the unrequested collections is even called "Vysshiye tsennosti" [Higher Values]). But no dialogue ensued. And, indeed, how could it have ensued if those books do not have any search or any discoveries, but only a collection of truisms, speculative judgments, and sententious moralizing? All the reader has to do is to look at the titles of the books that are standing side by side like twins, and he will understand this: "Zachem ya zhivu..." [Why I'm Living...], "Nachinat zhizn ne prosto" [Beginning One's Life Is No Simple Matter], "Umet zhit!" [Know How to Live!], "Chem ty zhivesh?" [How Do You Live?], "Shag v zhizn" [Step Into Life], "Vstupaya v zhizn" [Beginning One's Life], "Zhit dostoyno" [Live in a Worthy Manner], etc. Honestly, the titles themselves can frighten the reader away by their edifying tone. Then add to this the melancholy descriptiveness, aridity, and colorlessness with which the material is expounded, the miserable appearance of the printed items, the murderous expressiveness of the illustrations on the cover and in the text, etc., and you will get the set of distinguishing features for this literature, which have become, as it were, its genre attributes.

One often hears that the essence of the problem lies in the poor work of bringing this book to the reader. Incidentally, the publishers themselves also complain frequently upon the insufficient efforts to propagandize their output. One could say a lot about the inventiveness of the libraries for which the collection turnover rate is a very important indicator of the effectiveness of their work, about the propaganda actions of the Society of Book Lovers, about the activity of political book clubs, etc. Much is being done in these areas. A broad discussion of the system of propagandizing books throughout the country is, of course, necessary, but one should rely upon its being a panacea.

Let us examine the bookshelves more attentively. Standing alongside unopened new publications are the frequently borrowed books from the series "Rulers of the Capitalist World," ZhZL [Lives of Outstanding People], "Ardent Revolutionaries," "Military Memoirs," "Library of Atheistic Literature," "Thinkers of the Past," "Imperialism: Events, Facts, Documents," etc. The readers have obviously not overlooked these books. Why? Well, it is because we are dealing here with a completely different level of dialogue with the mass readership, a dialogue that does not avoid any sharp corners or complicated problems in life. These "exceptions" confirm the need to create a

new type of mass-political book that meets the requirements of the new reader. He does not need to be "taught" how to live -- a modern person is part of a complicated system of social relations and he possesses his own multifaceted experience. He does not need any simplified, stale information, because the mass communication media guarantee his constant involvement in the life of his country and the world, and today our reader has taken a big step forward with regard to his level of information.

What, then, is to be done? In the rather complicated book chain there is practically no place for the reader? What about the publishing houses? Their economic indicators do not depend upon the consumption rate of the book or the reader's demand. Or Knigotorg [Book Trade Administration]? There is always the opportunity to send an unpopular commodity to the libraries (since we have about 400,000 of them). Book advertising and propaganda? The reader is frequently given the opportunity to express his opinion from the television screen or in the press. As a minimum, this opinion must coincide with the point of view of the various "literary" administrative levels which speak for the reader, quote the reader, and make decisions in his name.

"The reader must..." How familiar that phrase is to us. And yet the reader has his own voice, his own precise and definite judgments about all the facts and events in the book world. Let's listen to them. Obviously the time has come for everyone who is responsible for publishing books in our country to stop hiding from those judgments behind the shield of the book shortage, but, rather, to study that shortage thoroughly.

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CSO: 1800/43

## MEDIA AND PROPAGANDA

### READERS WELCOME MORE OPEN PUBLISHING POLICY

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Sep 86 p 3

[Article by PRAVDA correspondent D. Shnyukas, Vilnius: "Not On the Basis of Rumors, But Authoritatively: Innovation in the Evening Newspaper"]

[Text] By the end of the work day, lines are forming in front of the Soyuzpechat kiosks: people are buying a free copy of VECHERNIYE NOVOSTI, which is published in Lithuanian and in Russian. Soon people will be reading the paper avidly in parks, on trolleybuses, with a cup of tea at home, and during a work break. The popularity of "Vecherka" has increased recently. This is also attested to by the printing run, which has risen from 80,000 to 105,000 copies.

What is it about VECHERNIYE NOVOSTI that appeals to the city dwellers? Its timeliness, the variety of the information, and the frank, confidential tone of the discussion.

"In our items we primarily raise questions pertaining to the public's daily needs -- we write about transportation, trade, the operation of the personal-services sphere, and the housing management," VECHERNIYE NOVOSTI editor Algimantas Semashka tells us.

The newspaper has a section entitled "You Asked Us Yesterday and We're Answering Today." As many as 40-60 readers phone number 42-85-45 every day. The discussions with them have become a kind of barometer of the city dwellers' moods and thoughts. The incoming questions are varied, including questions from the area of social-political life and jurisprudence, and requests for explanations about individual features of recent party and governmental decisions. Frequently the editorial office is asked to assist in resolving difficulties that have arisen, or shortcomings in the operation of the city's services. The phone calls are sometimes linked with the spreading of various rumors. The prompt publication of truthful information dealing with this problem is considered at the editorial office to be a first-priority job.

For example, a few months ago rumors began flying in Vilnius, to the effect that a maniac murderer was on the rampage in the city. Victims were supposed

to be in the dozens. People were indignant. "What are the police doing?" they asked. Journalists received reliable information from the law-enforcement agencies and briefly reported, "A woman was murdered in the city. The rumors about a large number of victims do not have any foundation. An intensive investigation of the murder is being carried out." The people calmed down. And soon the criminal was caught.

Unfortunately, not all the departments are aware of the need for publicity or its social benefit. We still encounter backslidings into overprotection and the fear of assuming the responsibility of making a decision. In the winter, for example, an accident occurred in the city's heating system and certain housing areas were deprived of hot water, and then also of cold water. The telephone at "You Asked Us Yesterday" rang incessantly. People began talking about some kind of subversive activity. In response to the newspaper's persistent request that it be given information about what had happened, the responsible comrades at the gorispolkom refused. True, the journalists did not retreat, but they delayed two days before informing the readers. And what did they inform them about? About elementary improprieties and the specific culprits.

Certain managers continue to feel that the newspaper is only a mouthpiece for complimentary communiques, for describing various achievements in the area subordinate to them. And when they encounter a sharp item in the newspaper, they react in an unusual manner, saying, "You journalists are preventing us from doing our job," "Who did you coordinate the article with?", "You'll pay for this," etc. But who, properly speaking, is prevented from doing his job by a report in the newspaper concerning a formalistic approach in the area of vocational guidance, or concerning malfeasance by those who are supposed, first of all, to observe the law? Probably only the ones who have not recognized criticism and self-criticism as the motivating force for acceleration and reorganization.

The saddest situation is that the persons who frequently act as an inhibiting factor are the party workers who run individual spheres of the city management. The departmental spirit has so imbued them that, instead of supporting critical items in the newspaper, they rise to the defense of the dignity of the uniform worn by the particular economic manager. Some representatives of the internal affairs agencies, the medical service, and education have made frequent attempts to prove to VECHERNIYE NOVOSTI that the criticism leveled at them was simply malicious, since it discredited their honored professions.

"We feel," I was told by associates at VECHERNIYE NOVOSTI, and one must agree with them, "that the newspaper items that were signed by journalists, officials, or ordinary readers are not directive documents. It is by no means mandatory for a problem that has been raised to be resolved only by this method. An item in the newspaper is one of the recommendations. True, we attempt to have that item well-argued, so that it can help the party, Soviet, and economic agencies to make the only correct decision."

Discussion in the newspaper, as a rule, provides rich material for improvement the situation in a particular sector. Effective discussions in VECHERNIYE



NOVOSTI dealt with worker and school cafeterias, the condition of public interiors, and problems pertaining to the renovation of the Old City, all of which are of vital importance to Vilnius. It must be noted here that, despite the short-tempered reaction on the part of certain workers who have not changed their way of thinking, the buro of the party's gorkom, on the whole, actively supports its organ of the press. For example, in connection with items concerning the work of school cafeterias, a special decree was adopted, which was aimed at improving the students' nutrition. Other well-principled statements printed in "Vecherka" were also approved.

Does a city newspaper have the right to criticize a union ministry? The question might appear to be flippant because every citizen in our country is free to express his opinion on any question. But the stereotypes concerning "prohibited areas" are still alive. And frequently one hears people stating, concerning items such as this, "You're dealing with mighty strong people there!" Jokes such as this do not embarrass the journalists at the Vilnius newspaper. Recently they published a sharply critical article entitled "To a Robot... With a Hand Cart," in which they analyzed the reasons that have been hampering scientific-technical progress at the Zhalgiris Machine-Tool-Building Plant. The plant management was guilty, but Minstankoprom [Ministry of the Machine-Tool-Building Industry] had not rendered the proper assistance. The newspaper made no attempt to hush up that fact, and sent a clipping of the article to the ministry. And the ministry, it turns out, was not offended at all. "Vecherka" received an answer from board member B. Pivovarenok, in which the criticism was recognized as being correct, and in which the planned measures for modernizing Zhalgiris were expounded.

The readers are always interested in knowing the decisions and decrees of the party and Soviet agencies and in reading comments pertaining to them. Here too the newspaper has taken a good step forward -- it constantly throws light upon the work of the party's gorkom and the gorispolkom. It informs the readers about new appointments, about the release of officials, and the reasons why that was done. Here too the editorial office has received telephone calls from malcontents. They ask, "It certainly is all right for you to write about appointments and to create, so to speak, 'pablisiti' [Russian phonetic for "publicity"] for the newly appointed comrades. But why, for example, it is necessary to report that the chairman of the Leniniskiy Rayon People's Control Committee Ye. Drozdov had been released as a result of having compromised his position by having organized a drinking party? By doing that, we will undermine people's confidence in our other chairmen too..." Those are absurd complaints, and yet they are expressed. Former General Director of the Metalas Association, A. Zapkauskas, was very dissatisfied when the newspaper reported that he had been released from his assignment for being unable to cope with it. It's unpleasant for the person to face his children and acquaintances, people say. That may be so. But they should have thought of that earlier...

The newspaper has developed a system for printing items against drunkenness, unearned income, and undesirable phenomena. It regularly prints reports about surprise raids during which the observance of labor discipline is studied. Quite frequently the associates at the editorial office undertake

organizational work. Department chief O. Balchyunene, for example, conducted the first nonalcoholic family recreation night at the Tauras Cafe.

Obviously, the journalists also have reserves. A lot has been printed about items with superficial topics. It ought to be possible to analyze more deeply and more purposefully the mechanism and progress of the reorganization, and to rip the mask off of those who cover up the real situation with a flood of high-sounding phrases. The newspaper could also advance more constructive ideas concerning the organizing of recreational activities for the city dwellers. True, everything does not depend upon the collective at the editorial office. For example, there is no sense for "Vecherka" to reprint foreign reports from the morning newspapers. Unfortunately, TASS does not pamper the evening publication link -- either with regard to the purposefulness of the information, or with regard to the broadcast schedule (delayed)...

In the spring VECHERNIYE NOVOSTI moved to the Press House that had on it been built, occupying the thirteenth and fourteenth floors in it, from which there opens up a broad panorama of the Lithuanian capital. But it is not the high floors in the building, but, rather, adherence to party principles and exactingness with regard to professional skills that help the newspaper workers at "Vecherka" to be on top of the requirements of the time and to increase the effectiveness of the printed word.

5075

CSO: 1800/43

CULTURE

PLAYWRIGHT SPEAKS OUT ON CHANGES NEEDED IN CURRENT THEATER

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Sep 86 p 3

[Article by Mar Baydzhiev, honored artist of the Kirghiz SSR: "Striking a Responsive Chord. Notes of a Dramatist"]

[Text] Frunze--In 1983, a dramatization of Ch. Aytmatov's novel "And the Day Lasts Longer Than a Century" was presented on the stage of the Frunze Russian Dramatic Theater. The hall, which had been nearly empty for the past few years, was suddenly filled to overflowing, everyone held their breath, attentive eyes sparkled. The actors felt that the people were listening to their every word, and were crying and laughing along with them.

But soon this play was stricken from the repertory "for emphasizing the negative aspects of our lives." Subsequently, for similar reasons, the Kirghiz Academy Theater was forbidden to present plays by the eminent writers, B. Zhakiyev, K. Akmatov, and M. Gaparov, which are also devoted to the most vital and critical problems of our time. My play "Long-Distance Train" also disappeared from the stage.

In recent years the word "emphasize" has become virtually a term of condemnation in our republic. It is dangerous to wave such a word around like a club, especially when it is applied to art, since the very nature of art involves emphasizing and generalizing phenomena and displaying them for all to see. If we are to believe our dictionaries, to emphasize means to distinguish from the surrounding environment in order to attract special attention. But isn't it the case that the eyes of the artist differ from those of ordinary mortals by virtue of their exceptional sharpness? The artist sees what others fail to notice. And having noticed, he searches out and selects just the right hues for his portrayal, so that what he has achieved through suffering will be clearly apparent to others and strike a responsive note.

Evil being merciless, it follows that it must be portrayed without sparing the brush, so that it appears as a concrete phenomenon on a realistic scale. As is well known, writers have been called the engineers of the human soul. But, it seems to me, the functions of writing about one's own time are more complex

than that; they are many-sided like life itself. Every work has its goal and a higher order goal as well. In one case this goal may be the analysis of the phenomena of daily life, and here the writer is akin to a microbiologist studying viruses. In another case, he may resemble a police officer, detecting lawbreakers in his region. A playwright may also play a part something like that of a ranger in a fire tower, sounding the alarm at once if he spots an ominous flame from his heights. And perhaps he is also a bugler, announcing the coming of morning and calling his listeners to the performance of new heroic deeds.

But imagine what it would be like if a biologist who had discovered a harmful virus was condemned for that in the scientific council. If the inspector were to be stripped of his epaulettes by the tribunal for arresting a law breaker. If the ranger were to be torn from his tower because, having pointed out the fire in one house, he had said nothing about the fact that none of the other houses had caught fire yet. And imagine that while this was going on, the virus continued to devour its host; the criminal, instead of committing his robberies by himself, began to recruit an entire gang; and the fire spread to the neighboring houses and was threatening the entire settlement. This would be a real paradox, wouldn't it? Such a wild phantasy would scarcely occur even to a writer of science fiction.

Why then are they allowed to do something similar to a writer or playwright when he, having noticed negative phenomena, puts them on the stage in a head to head confrontation with the forces of good, those very forces supported by the theater and by the playgoer, and implicit in their denial and condemnation of all that is incompatible with our morality? And if, instead of taking measures against those who first draw attention to these evils, the whole world were to take up the battle against the negative phenomena at the first sound of the alarm, I think we would not have to declare war against the "green serpent" at the level of government decrees, or raise the punishment for taking bribes to extraordinary measures. We would not have to make a show of removing someone from his executive position which at one time he had been given on the basis of merit, or hold others criminally accountable for disorganization of their work, deception, bribe taking, or misappropriation!

Recently, I happened to read an article about the work of the Italian actor Alberto Sordi. Every character he played, was treated in this article, not as the figment of the artistic fantasy of the film's creator, but as the product of a specific time, the result of the artist's interpretation of Italian reality itself. It was an excellent article, deep and professional. It's a pity we won't get to read anything similar about the work of Mikhail Ulyanov, for example; even though, during this same period, this outstanding Soviet actor created on the screen characters no less remarkable and significant, reflecting the life of our nation.

And this is no accident. When it comes to analyzing and evaluating the work of our contemporaries, instead of spectacles, binoculars, and other optical devices which help to see an object more closely and in more depth, we frequently put on blinkers. And having put them on, we seem at once to forget that the deed must still come before the word, that in one way or another the work of an artist always reflects the actual processes occurring in reality.



Sometimes the impression is created that some of those who were born, raised and grew to adulthood under Soviet rule have lived in a kind of sheltered resort or boarding school, and have never seen or known anything which could pierce the soul and cause it suffering and pain. And because of this, the artist too is supposed to do nothing but praise and entertain. Yet, art must not subsist on a diet of expurgated truth, half truth. The whole truth and the complex multiplicity of life -- this is what is essential today.

In attempting to protect art from the critical, painful problems of life, some of the "adherents of order" forget about the dialectic of life itself, mistakenly assuming that our reader or playgoer of today can be convinced or dissuaded by the language of elementary propaganda. But the current generation is the most educated there has ever been, and its members are not easily taken in. They don't accept anything unthinkingly on faith. They must be addressed as equals, and to convince them of anything, you have to be wiser and more educated than they, which is, unfortunately, not always the case with us writers. But in spite of this, many functionaries concerned with culture are firmly convinced that all you have to do is show "certain still extant negative phenomena," for the audience immediately to be corrupted and start acting stupidly.

In recent years the course of development in our republic has not always moved ahead in a straight line. Much of this has already been discussed honorably and openly at the 18th Kirghiz CP Congress and the 27th CPSU Congress. But after all, they knew about all this before, they saw people brought to despair, to the point of heart attacks simply because they had been willing to speak out. And the stage was silent on this matter.

Through the will of the party, reinforced by the resolutions of the 27th CPSU Congress, a new epoch is beginning in the life of the people, an epoch of drastic irradiation of all that is outmoded. The roots of those negative phenomena created in our nation by confusion and lack of confidence have been undermined. I believe that many of the things which prevented us from progressing at full speed will definitely disappear. But this will not happen all by itself. In front of us lies work and struggle.

At this point I would again like to say something about the specific nature of dramatic art. In my view the stage is very similar to a boxing ring in which a fierce battle rages for rounds, which is not permitted to end in a draw. I believe it was no accident that on the very eve of the highest forum of Lenin's party, the real-life heroes of V. Ovechkin's "Provincial Days" appeared on the stage, and B. Mozhaev's trenchant play found an audience. The demand that real life be portrayed brought works written decades ago to the stage again. This is precisely why the humanist, socially-relevant, Communist position taken in the dramatization of Aitmatov's Tanabay Bakasov presented by the Kirghiz Theater on tour in Moscow had such power to move.

I think that this is only the beginning. I am confident that soon in many theaters of the nation living heroes of our own days will begin to speak from the stage, heroes with the moral right to condemn sins in the name of the creation of the future. V.I. Lenin liked to say that a slogan not backed up

by deeds is just an empty phrase. Today we say a great deal about restructuring, including restructuring in the realm of art. But what about practical deeds? Unfortunately, for the time being we have become carried away by replacing directors, editors, and exempt and non-exempt secretaries of artists' unions. (Incidentally, I would like to know, what exempt secretaries are exempt from?)

It seems to me that in our business it is first of all essential to restructure our concept of the mission of artistic literature and art in the life of the people, and to explain clearly and firmly that the work of literature does not belong to the sphere of service and definitely does not exist solely for the creation of panegyrics. "Society expects the writer to provide artistic discoveries, and the truth of life, which has always been the essence of true art. But truth is a concrete, not an abstract concept. It lies in the accomplishments of the people and the contradictions of the social development, in the heroism and routine of days on the job, in the victories and failures, that is, in life itself, in all its multiplicity, drama, and greatness."

It would be a fine thing if the logical conclusion were to be drawn from these lines from the Political Report of the 27th CPSU Congress -- that he who tries to protect the stage from "emphasis on the negative aspects of our life," wants once again to subordinate the theater to the notorious law of "non-conflict." Unfortunately, there is evidence that such people are still influencing the course of events in the arts. Take, for example, the recent tours of the Kirghiz and Moldavian theaters in Moscow. The tour playbills contained virtually no powerful new works reflecting the urgent problems of our days.

The lesson in truth taught to us by the party congress must be reinforced and developed in every sphere of our society's life. We, the writers and dramatists, must also help it along by operating at the peak of our calling, by making a more valuable contribution to the moral improvement of the Soviet people and to the difficult work of clearing away the debris blocking the road of progress.

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CSO:1800/69

CULTURE

SCRIPT SHORTAGE IMPEDES FILM INDUSTRY

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 27 August 1986 carries on page 3 a 1200 word article by P. Rejebov, chairman of the TSSR State Cinematography Committee, on problems confronting the Turkmen film industry. "Due to the lack of well-prepared scenarios, we are sometimes compelled to film mediocre or worse scenarios. This often leads to a drop in the quality of our work. Another fundamental problem is the question of the lack of highly skilled cadres. We have still been unable to solve this problem."

ESTHETICS RELATES CLASS CONSCIOUSNESS, NATIONAL CULTURE

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen 22 August 1986 carries on page 4 a 1600 word article by D. Nurallyev, cand. philol. sci., on the approach taken by Sakhet Rejebov to esthetic philosophy in his two recent monographs "The dialectics of class consciousness and general humanism in esthetic culture" and "International content in artistic culture." In the first work it is posited that "since class consciousness occupies a special place in common human culture, it is possible to accept one's own national culture from the point of view of social needs." The second work stresses the role of national awareness in art. The reviewer notes that "when we refer to Central Asian literature, we are accepting the influence exerted by B. Kerbabayev, M. Auezov, Ch. Aytmatov and Miza Tursunzade on the literary process as a system of both national and international art" and adds that "such are the dialectics of Soviet art."

12795

CSO: 1835/403-W

SOCIAL ISSUES

KRAVTSOV URGES GREATER FOCUS ON COURTS, CITES PROBLEMS

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Sep 86 p 3

[Interview with B. Kravtsov, USSR minister of justice, by IZVESTIYA correspondent Yu. Feofanov: "The Authority of the Court"; date and place not specified]

There were letters in response to the dialogue published under this title (IZVESTIYA, No 241). Readers raised a number of new questions. Journalist Yu. Feofanov has continued his conversation B. Kravtsov, USSR minister of justice.

[Question] The last time we primarily discussed the activity of the court and its internal problems. But the authority of the court also depends on many external factors. You said then, Boris Vasilyevich, that the introduction of new legislative acts requires that the courts gain a clear understanding of them in a short space of time and that the law must function smoothly, without fits and starts. This question may seem shocking to you, a jurist, but I will ask it anyway: does not the law itself sometimes put judges in an awkward position? We receive numerous complaints from readers along these lines. A citizen uses his earnings to build a house on a lot with the executive committee's permission, but deviates from the plan--digs the cellar too deep or makes the porch too wide. Then the court confiscates the house and does not even allow the citizen to rebuild it in order to bring it into line with the norms. This naturally results in dissatisfaction. Against whom? Primarily against the court handing down the decision. Should courts not be granted the right to put themselves in the person's place? Could they not be less adamant? After all, the issue here is not heinous crime, but merely deviations from the design. It seems to me that such a right would make it possible to resolve conflicts more justly.

[Answer] To the court, just means lawful. And the law can never place the court "in an awkward position," as you phrased it. Marx said: the court has no other master than the law. This is also the dominant principle in the Soviet judicial system. Let us take up the deviation from the design, that is, from the legal norm that the builder should follow to the letter. Indeed, the legal norm does introduce certain restrictions. It is hardly proper to abolish them entirely. Let us assume that the size of a lot and



house together with other structures would be not 6 hundredths and not 60 meters, but more. But someone would even violate these dimensions, and would once again be dissatisfied with the court's decision.

It must be remembered that the court possesses the quality of formal determinacy. Let us imagine that two people have committed equally grave crimes. Terrible crimes for which it is just to hand down even the extreme sentence. But one of them is a month short of his majority, while the other is 18 years and 1 month old. The latter may be sentenced to the supreme penalty; the worst punishment the former can receive is 10 years. Two months difference, but what an "injustice." But one has to draw the line somewhere! Should matters be left to the discretion of the court? This would mean giving the court a burden heavier than it can carry. It is the business of the court to execute, not interpret the law!

[Question] The second example is unquestionably convincing. But let us return to the housebuilding question. If not the courts, then the local authorities should be given more freedom of action.

[Answer] That is another question. What do you mean by 'more?' There will nevertheless be the boundary beyond which the unlawful zone begins. I do not wish to say that the legal norms regulating the dimensions of vacation homes are perfect. But I want to emphasize once more that the authority of the court is won and is supported above all by the most precise application of the law to a concrete situation. It may seem to some that various restrictions are unfeasible and contradictory to common sense. But I tell you that common sense is not always a reliable guide. In any case, the court can only be guided by the law.

[Question] Is the prestige of the court not diminished by the following "triviality?" The bill of indictment is the product of the procuracy. Why, then, does the judge and not the prosecutor read the indictment in court? Here it seems not a bad idea to heed common sense. I do not want to say that such a procedure means that the court is biased. But the impression of such bias may form. And the way everything looks to the citizens attending a trial is very important where the authority of the court is concerned.

[Answer] Yes, the press has written repeatedly about this point.

[Question] We have also raised this question in our dialogues.

[Answer] What can I tell you? The RSFSR UPK [Code of Criminal Procedure], for example, contains no solid indication in this regard. But that is specifically the way practice formed. I believe that it makes sense to re-examine it because there are no trivialities in judicial activity.

[Question] That is one of the questions that is associated with the content of judicial activity on the one hand and with its forms on the other. Content and form should comprise unity. It seems to me that we have destroyed such necessary unity or harmony if you will. At any rate, we have violated them. Obviously, it is by no means by chance that the age-old traditions of court rituals--a certain air of ceremoniousness and significance--have developed. After all, this is not a business meeting, but an act relating to the

administration of justice. A person's fate is being decided. No carelessness can be permitted here, not even in the behavior and manners of the judges. It does not strike me as phoney when I go to the movies and see judges wearing robes and wigs, bailiffs, and the presiding judge holding a gavel. And I ask: what would it hurt to introduce something such as judges' robes? Why not do something about the judge's desk and the oath sworn by witnesses? We are in too much of a hurry...

[Answer] The observance of procedural regulations by judges and other participants in a trial is not an idle matter. I agree that many courts, as you say, lack pomp and ceremony. But I find wigs, robes, gavels, etc. phoney. They are all traditions of centuries long past. Must we artificially regenerate the past and what is more, copy models that are alien to us? We should be thinking about developing our own and about making our trials more rigorous. I see the presiding judge in a conservative uniform. But a robe...I'm sorry, that would be ridiculous.

[Question] But the civil trial I recently saw, in Moscow, incidentally, was by no means laughable. The judge, a young woman, wore a sloppy sweater. Her speech was hurried and indistinct. Court was scheduled for 11 o'clock but did not begin until 2 o'clock. I am not afraid to say, Boris Vasilyevich, that I have a professional journalist's respect for the court. I want everything to be as it should. And it was simply sad to see this court in operation. You will agree that this does not strengthen the authority of the system of justice even though...we are, alas, already accustomed to this. In my opinion, judges pay no attention whatsoever to this even though procedure plays an important educational role in the justice system. Do not judges occasionally race through a trial because there is another trial waiting in the wings? As we know, the law does not impose time limits on trials. But the dictates of grim reality are otherwise. To what extent do the number of judges correspond to the case load? Mistakes are inevitable if the judge has to hurry. Some jurists believe that many civil cases could be resolved without the court. Over course, simplifications are dangerous. But something can be done so that judges could conduct trials calmly while strictly observing both procedural law and traditional ritual.

[Answer] You are right about violations of courtroom regulations. Trials begin late and planned court sessions are postponed. There are objective reasons. But they are the exception. Such things should not occur at all. M. I. Kalinin focused attention on this point when he said that the court exerts an enormous influence on those who are on trial as well as on those who are in attendance. Strict observance of the regulations and punctuality are factors that are becoming to the court or any other institution. There are a great many "buts" in our life. The unduly heavy work load, the lack of transport, and the shortage of premises sometimes make it difficult to schedule the judges' work down to the minute. This in turn sometimes results in forced haste, in this disruption of work schedules, which gives rise to justified complaints. Unfortunately, individual instances of untidiness and negligence on the part of certain judges, which you observed, are not excluded.

The USSR Ministry of Justice and ministries in union republics are taking measures to improve the quality of work with cadres and to ensure their correct placement. Proposals reaching us and the press raise the question of increasing the number of judges where necessary, improving their material status, and introducing uniforms for judges.

It makes sense to improve court trials of certain cases. It is obviously not feasible to make the same procedural demands on cases in various categories and cases with varying degrees of complexity. The protocol form of pretrial preparation of materials has recently been expanded. The judge hears uncontested requests for alimony in chambers. It is proposed to simplify judicial procedure, for example, relating to the establishment of legally significant facts; to the recovery of damages caused by forestry violations; to arrearages in state taxes, mandatory state insurance, and self-taxation of the rural population; to recovering the cost of rented things; to sums for the custody of things in pawnships; to the cost of locating debtors; and to the examination of questions associated with the execution of court decisions. These proposals are being studied.

[Question] At one time I was a people's assessor. I recall that we were scheduled for an itinerary session at the Moscow Race Track. The question was: how to get there. We went by trolleybus. The trial went normally and our decision was received affirmatively by the crowded courtroom. But I was left with an unpleasant aftertaste: the itinerary session travelling by trolleybus...

[Answer] I can understand your feelings. Unfortunately, this involves more than transport. Courts are urgently in need of office and business machines [orgtekhnika], duplicating and copying equipment, communications systems, etc. We do not as yet have enough of these things. And, finally, a word about transport. The fact that the courts do not have enough motor vehicles seriously complicates their effort to organize itinerary sessions and to conduct preventive measures. In order to transport the court to the site of an itinerary session, the judge is forced to request the aid of leaders of various organizations. Putting it simply, he is forced to beg. Obviously, it is at the very least awkward for a judge to act in the role of a petitioner. The court's authority and the judge's true independence are naturally not enhanced thereby. We are concerned about this and I hope that we will gradually resolve this problem as well.

[Question] We now come to the most complex problem of material support. In the preceding dialogues, we twice discussed the question of court buildings. Many readers also write about their lamentable condition. Every time, the people I have talked to have stated that this is for the most part the business of the local Soviets. All this is true. But does it not seem to you that the question deserves to be discussed at a higher level. Those among us who live well are those who belong to a wealthy department. This also applies to the financial status of the judges themselves. The court is at the apex of the pyramid of law-protection [pravookhranitelnyye] organs. Officially. But in material terms?



[Question] Concern over the condition of court buildings is in general substantiated. But for the sake of justice, let us put everything in its place.

I want to say with full responsibility that much has been and is being done in this regard even though there are no palaces of justice as yet. Back in 1970, when the USSR Council of Ministers was examining the problem of improving the working conditions and material-technical supply of the courts and procuracy organs, it obligated the local Soviets to resolve these questions. The justice organs were also ordered to strengthen the courts' base. In the first 15 years, over 1400 good-quality buildings have been built for the courts. Many of them contain legal consultation and notarial offices. Approximately the same number of courts were assigned other well-appointed premises. Every year more than 3 million rubles are spent on reconstruction and repair work.

As the head of the branch, I also take pleasure in noting the fact that last year the councils of ministers of most union republics adopted decrees on improving the working conditions of state notarial offices, departments (bureaus), ZAGS offices, and legal consultation points. It is, of course, unfortunate that, with the exception of the Turkmen SSR, courts did not find a place in these decrees. Changes are also scheduled elsewhere which will unquestionably strengthen the material-technical base of the courts.

But you are right in saying that the country still has numerous courts that lack the appropriate conditions for the administration of justice. One of the factors impeding the construction and reconstruction of court buildings is that capital investments for this purpose are planned under the heading of "miscellaneous branches." I want to emphasize "miscellaneous." I believe that this speaks for itself.

[Question] It is perhaps awkward to say this to you, but I see a scornful attitude toward the most important institution of the state.

[Answer] It is hardly necessary to emphasize this point in this way. No one doubts the importance of this "institution of the state." But numerous problems have accumulated and we will resolve them. At the same time, practice shows that where the local Soviets are understanding of the courts' needs, funds for their construction are found. Take the Mordovian ASSR, for example. This republic has built new buildings for all its courts. The governments of Kazakhstan, Latvia, Moldavia, Lithuania and Georgia, and a number of executive committees of RSFSR kray and oblast Soviets are devoting much attention to this effort. Much can indeed be done at the local level. Your newspaper has raised the question of the lamentable state of village soviet buildings. You have also printed material about the astonishing experience of Zhitomir Oblast which is successfully resolving this problem with the aid of local materials. Cannot local authority also resolve the problem of court buildings?

Since we are discussing the authority of the court, in conclusion I would like say a few words about the way the court is portrayed in the press. Don't think I am opposed to criticism of unlawful court decisions. But in my opinion, more attention is devoted to the actual crime, to the search for the criminal, and to investigation. The court, the trial, and the search for the truth by the judges are described faintly if at all. But it is specifically the court and no one else that is the culminating point of a case, be it the conviction or vindication of a person or the resolution of a civil conflict.



## SOCIAL ISSUES

### CONVICTION OF MINORS: COURT JURISDICTION, LAWS EXAMINED

Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA ZAKONNOST in Russian No 6, Jun 86 (signed to press 20 May 86) pp 22-24

[Article by Professor V. Pronina, doctor of juridical sciences: "Administrative Liability of Minors"; passages in all capital letters rendered in boldface in original]

[Text] At the same time that Soviet legislation confers broad rights on minors and establishes measures for their protection, it also specifies that minors have certain obligations, the nonfulfillment of which may entail legal, including administrative, liability.

Grounds and conditions of liability. The Principles of Legislation of the USSR and the Union Republics on Administrative Legal Infractions (Art. 8) and the RSFSR Code on Administrative Legal Infractions (Art. 13) state that minors 16 years of age bear liability for administrative legal infractions. The guilt of the person committing an administrative infraction is a necessary condition to the institution of administrative proceedings against that person. Therefore, just as in cases involving adults, it is necessary to establish the guilt of the minor, to determine that the minor was specifically the person guilty of the violation, and to ascertain which administrative liability rules he violated. Nevertheless, particular caution should be shown in punishing minors. It is essential to take into account not only the nature of the infraction, but also the personality of the violator, his age, his health; his social education in the family, in school, and on the job; and other objective factors. All this has resulted in the establishment of special bodies for hearing administrative legal infraction cases involving minors and a special procedure for conducting these hearings.

According to the general rule enunciated in Art. 8 of the Principles, cases involving the commission of administrative legal infractions by minors between the ages of 16 and 18 years should be heard by commissions on juvenile affairs that apply measures enumerated in statutes on these commissions ratified by presidia of supreme soviets of the union republics. By their nature and character, the measures applied by the commissions are state enforcement measures. However this enforcement is primarily intended to have an educational impact on minors, to make them reflect on their wrongful acts, and to keep them from making the same mistakes again.

In addition to establishing a special procedure for hearing cases involving administrative legal infractions by minors, Art. 8 of the Principles indicate that administrative proceedings may also be instituted against minors on general grounds, but only in instances directly covered by USSR legislative acts. The cases fall under the jurisdiction of agencies that are empowered to hear cases involving adult lawbreakers. In these cases, it is possible to apply measures that are indicated in the corresponding articles of codes of union republics on administrative legal infractions.

The dual procedure for instituting administrative proceedings against minors causes a number of practical problems concerning the definition of cases that should be examined on the basis of general principles, jurisdiction, and enforcement measures.

Art. 14 of the RSFSR Code on Administrative Legal Infractions lists the infractions, for the commission of which minors between 16 and 18 years of age are liable on general grounds. They include: petty theft of state or social property (Art. 49); violations associated with the exploitation of means of transport and road traffic (Articles 114-122); petty hooliganism (Art. 158); deliberate disobedience of a lawful order by militiamen or people's guards (Art. 165); violations of rules governing the acquisition, custody, use, and transfer of firearms and ammunition (Articles 148, 159, 172-175). In addition to the indicated list, Art. 14 of the Code also provides for the possibility of instituting administrative proceedings in other cases specified in USSR legislation.

The demands of Articles 199, 200, 201, 202, and 203 of the RSFSR Code should also serve as the guide to determining the law-administering body [pravoprimenitelnyy organ] that is empowered to hear a case. No other considerations concerning a minor's commission of an administrative legal infraction for which the RSFSR Code envisages other enforcement measures not named in Art. 18 of the Statute on Commissions for Juvenile Affairs (for example, the confiscation of objects and things) can serve as grounds for changing the general procedure for instituting administrative proceedings against minors through juvenile affairs commissions.

**CASE JURISDICTION.** For many types of administrative legal infractions, the responsibility for which is established on general grounds, different case jurisdiction and the possibility of an alternate solution are determined. Consequently, cases involving administrative legal infractions by minors may, in addition to juvenile affairs commissions, also be heard by: administrative commissions; executive committees of settlement and village Soviets; organs of the MVD and rayon (city) people's courts. The jurisdiction of these cases is established in Articles 199, 200, 202, and 203 of the RSFSR Code.

Article 14 of the RSFSR Code establishes three approaches to the resolution of this question. The hearing of cases involving administrative legal infractions by minors under Art. 165 of the Code is the exclusive jurisdiction of rayon (city) people's courts. Accordingly, the court may not transfer these cases to other bodies. A dual approach is established for all other cases. Juvenile offenses covered by Art. 49 of the Code should AS A RULE be

transferred to commissions for juvenile affairs, while all other infractions of articles of the Code enumerated in Art. 14 MAY BE transferred to juvenile affairs commissions.

According to these rules, the initiative in determining jurisdiction in all these cases belongs to the people's court, administrative commissions, executive commissions of settlement and village Soviets, and MVD organs. The phrase "as a rule" makes it possible for the law-administering organ to transfer cases involving administrative legal infractions by minors to commissions and to resolve exceptional cases requiring the individualization of punishment itself. Conversely, the words "may be" suggest that cases are not frequently turned over to the commissions. Juvenile affairs commissions may examine cases in this category only when the organs (officials) receiving cases turns them over to these commissions.

Militia and People's Guard personnel writing up reports on the commission of legal infractions by minors must submit such reports to organs empowered to hear cases involving these administrative legal infractions, i. e., legal infractions specified in: Articles 114-122 of the Code--to the chief or deputy chief of an internal affairs department (administration); Articles 148, 159, 172-175--to an administrative commission (in rural areas--to the executive committee of a settlement or village Soviet of People's Deputies); Article 158--to a people's court or to the chief of an internal affairs organ with due regard to the individual minor; Articles 49 and 165--to the people's court. In all other instances, cases involving administrative legal infractions by minors are assigned to commissions on juvenile affairs. The decision on the disposition of a case should be based on the character and personality of the offender. The following circumstances should also be taken into account: the most suitable place for hearing the case; the possibility of applying to the minor the measures indicated in the article covering a given infraction.

According to Article 256 of the RSFSR Code, cases involving administrative legal infractions are heard at the place where they were committed. However, administrative commissions and juvenile affairs commissions hear cases involving legal infractions by minors in the place where the offenders reside. This ensures the most effective educational influence on juvenile offenders, makes it possible to focus the attention of the appropriate organs and organizations on the monitoring of their behavior in the future and to re-educate the offenders. It is important that the law-administering organ in all cases report juvenile offenders to juvenile affairs inspectorates and commissions in the place where the offenders reside.

Difficulties arise in applying to juveniles measures indicated in the RSFSR Code since the code specifies fines or correctional work or, in some instances, administrative arrest for violations of Article 14. However, according to Article 32 of the Code, administrative arrest may not be applied to minors. In order that minors might be fined or ordered to perform correctional work, they must be 16 years of age and must have their own earnings. Under Art. 285 of the Code, parents or parental replacements may be fined only in connection with the commission of acts of petty hooliganism by minors who are between 16 and 18 years of age and who do not have their



own source of earnings. To the law-administering organ, this is an additional ground for transferring cases assigned to it to juvenile affairs commissions that have at their disposal a larger arsenal of legal means for punishing juvenile offenders.

People's judges are placed in the most difficult situation when they receive cases involving juveniles who do not have their own source of earnings and who are guilty of legal infractions specified in Art. 165 of the Code. The judges cannot transfer such cases to juvenile affairs commissions or apply any of the measures (fines, correctional work, administrative arrest) specified in this article. Here it is possible to recommend the imposition of sanctions provided for another legal infraction if it is committed simultaneously. After all, disobedience to the lawful demand of militia personnel or members of the People's Guard usually occurs when minors committing a legal infraction are apprehended. Moreover, Art. 285 of the Code provides that fines may be imposed on the parents or parental replacements of minors who commit acts of petty hooliganism (Art. 158) and who offer resistance. If the punishments indicated in Art. 165 cannot be applied to minors, the court is also entitled to send materials to juvenile affairs commissions so that they may institute proceedings against parents or parental replacements. It would seem that should be given legislative authorization to transfer such cases to juvenile affairs commissions where necessary.

A number of questions arise regarding the administrative responsibility of minors violating new anti-alcohol legislation. Since the 16 May 1985 Ukase of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet "On Stepping Up the Fight Against Drunkenness" makes no special distinction for juvenile cases and does not classify the formal elements of definition of offenses among cases that can be heard on general grounds, the principal rule of Art. 8 of the Principles, according to which measures specified in Art. 18 of the Statute on Juvenile Affairs Commissions should be applied to persons between 16 and 18 years of age who violate antialcohol legislation, remains in force.

According to paragraph "e" of the Statute on Juvenile Affairs Commissions, these commissions may also examine materials on minors under 16 years who have consumed alcoholic beverages or who have appeared in a drunken condition in public places. However, these violations are not administrative; they belong to the category of "antisocial acts." When they examine these cases, commissions apply educational measures to minors. Administrative proceedings are instituted against the parents or parental replacements of minors committing such acts. The appearance of a minor under the age of 16 in a drunken condition in a public place or the consumption of alcoholic beverages by such a minor even one time is grounds for instituting proceedings under Art. 162, Part 4 of the RSFSR Code.

The 1 November 1985 decree of the Plenum of the USSR Supreme Court states that in cases involving the commission of crimes by juveniles in an inebriated condition (the same demand also applies to administrative legal violations by minors), law-administering organs "must clarify the circumstances associated with their consumption of alcoholic beverages, must take measures to identify adults guilty of bringing minors to a state of inebriation, of habituating them to drunkenness, of selling them alcoholic beverages, and must resolve the



question of making these persons answer according to the law." Anti-alcoholic legislation increases the responsibility and punishment of parents and all adults who through their unlawful actions may cause minors to become drunkards. In the past, parents or other persons responsible for bringing minors to the state of inebriation were liable to fines up to 30 rubles; today these fines range between 50 and 100 rubles. If the same persons are to blame for the appearance of minors in a drunken condition on the street or in other public places or for consuming alcoholic beverages, they may be fined 30-50 rubles (compared with 3-10 rubles in the past).

The report [protokol]--the principal document used by a law-administering organ in examining a case--is the basis for instituting proceedings in cases involving administrative legal infractions by minors. The report is compiled on the basis of demands specified in Art. 235 of the RSFSR Code. If a legal infraction is committed by a group of persons, a report is drawn up on each individual offender.

The procedure for appealing a decree depends on the organ hearing the juvenile case. Under Art. 267 of the Code, decrees of commissions on juvenile affairs and of administrative commissions may within a 10-day period be appealed to executive committees of appropriate Soviets of People's Deputies or to the rayon (city) people's court whose decision is final. The same appeal procedure also exists for decrees of executive committees of village and settlement Soviets. The decree of another organ (official) imposing an administrative penalty in the form of a fine is directed to a higher organ (higher official) or to the people's court that also hands down the final decision.

The Principles and the Codes, establishing a dual procedure for appealing the decrees of organs examining cases involving the imposition of penalties, have expanded the possibility for appeal to the people's court. All this is an important means of securing the legality of the actions of law-administering organs and at the same time secures and strengthens the guarantee that the rights and lawful interests of citizens will be observed.

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## SOCIAL ISSUES

### DRUG CLINIC PATIENTS DISCUSS TV PROGRAM ON DRUG PROBLEM

Tbilisi MOLODEZH GRUZII in Russian 9 Sep 86 p 3

[Article: "Report On the Televised Meeting"]

[Text] Three young people fell prey to dope, and this was largely aided and abetted by callous and indifferent people around them: family, coworkers, their Komsomol organization.

Kakha Kurashvili, Mamukha Gasviani and Zviad Sikharulidze wound up on trial. The ampules of narcotics which were found on them when they were arrested would have been enough to ruin tens of other weak and spineless spirits.

Now a television film has been made. a report from an on-location expanded session of the Bureau of the Georgian Komsomol Central Committee which was held in one of the shops at the Tbilisi Electric Railway Car Repair Plant imeni I. V. Stalin. It was here that M. Gasviani worked. It was to this place that he brought a good work record, in order to hide the other, darker side of his life behind the good name of a worker.

This incident became the subject of thorough discussion by all our republic Komsomol organizations during unified Komsomol television assembly. How do we combat drug addiction? What do we do with drug addicts: educate them, treat them, convict them? Participants in the assembly were trying to find answers to these questions.

What happened? A person went to work, was an executive, responded to all the requests of his fellow workers, and committed no violations of discipline. And suddenly there came the shattering news: Merab Gasviani, the 26-year-old father of two, was a drug addict. What a double life! Can it be that he disguised himself so cleverly? It was much simpler than that: no one cared what happened to him, he lived to himself and that was that. No reason to go poking one's nose in where it does not belong. And yet...

Now we have begun to speak aloud about drug addiction as a highly dangerous weakness to which more and more young people are falling prey. How can we halt this process, where do we seek its causes, how do we help those who are already sick? Reject them indiscriminately, protest, ponder and understand, or not get involved? These questions arise each time the latest case is made public.

Mamuka's face flashes across the screen... A few days ago here, at the Tbilisi Electric Railway Car Repair Plant imeni I. V. Stalin, an on-location expanded session of the Bureau of the Georgian Komsomol Central Committee was held to discuss a case of drug addiction: Vazha Kurashvili and Komsomol members Mamuka Gasviani and Zviad Sikharulidze were arrested by the militia while under the influence of drugs. A large quantity of narcotics were found on them at the time of their arrest.

But Mamuka remains unmoved: even now, on television, he is sure that he did right in living the way he wanted to...

How do his coworkers, who have just watched the television broadcast, feel when they learn of this? Some are frightened and surprised, others... wait impatiently for the televised meeting to be over so that they can get back to minding their own business as soon as possible. At first no one is willing to speak, although Besik Mzebrishvili, secretary of the enterprise's Komsomol committee, vigorously urges them to do so. Either they have nothing to say, or else they are prevented from speaking by a rush of emotions. I attempt to understand and I recall what Besik told me about his Komsomol organization: an enterprise with a long record of proud traditions, and now this case besmirching the plant's honest name: it was insulting and painful... So why will they not speak?

Dispatcher Roman Sarkisov begins to speak shyly, gaining confidence as he goes along: "A human being is not like instructions, to be read, memorized and carried out. You have to spend a whole lot of time with someone before you understand them. It seemed like Mamuka was just an ordinary guy. No one would ever have thought it of him, and look what happened!... It turns out that he had been caught taking drugs before and was even on the list at the clinic. No one warned us about that. Why did we not know anything about this?"

"Why, indeed?" interjects Zurab Sikmashvili, head of the personnel department. "And who prevented us from finding about this individual, going to the movies or the theater with him, even inviting him to our homes? Yes, he only worked here six months. But that seems to me enough time to have found out at least what sort of person he was. Yet our Komsomol organization passively admitted the new arrival. But the splendid ritual of dedication for young workers alone could not save him..."

"But what can the Komsomol organization do?" exclaims Mavva Kvrivishvili, machine shop foreman. "He is already a grown man, a fully-formed individual. What sort of measures or talk would have made him quit drugs once he was already addicted? In my opinion Komsomol members are powerless..."

The room is silent, and suddenly a voice is heard from the back rows:

"All this is just talk: once again all we'll do is sit here formally and gripe!"

Those present shushed and hissed at the one who spoke.

"What does all this really mean?" bursts out Dali Topuriya, a turner. "Some of us just came here to get another check mark on the record. But who are we fooling? Maybe Mamuka began to use drugs because he lost faith in all of us, in some very important principles. We should be honest with one another before we start condemning others."

Finally, a breakthrough! Now there was no stopping the tumultuous flow of opinions, thoughts and emotions.

Fitter Aleko Gugenishvili: "Well, he never had any faith, his parents made all his decisions for him. Get him fictitious registration as being employed at Kindergarten #5? Sure. Let him not be responsible for his actions? Fine..."

Electrowelder Zurab Amanatidze: "That applies to all of us: in the majority of families children are hovered over and spoiled practically until their old age. You look around and you have these 30-year-old guys, big boys now, and they're bums, good for nothing but whining. Why have none of them served in the army? Were they too weak physically? I wouldn't say so. It was just that their adoring parents 'get them out of' their most important, most sacred duties, then later shake their heads and wonder how their kids get involved in such awful things. They get involved because of their inner emptiness..."

Foreman Mavva Kvrivishvili: "That's right. We are all adults, and we see quite clearly how sometimes some people get unfair breaks while others are unjustly favored. Some people shut themselves off, retreat into themselves; others become indifferent. Mamuka had already been eaten away by that inner disquiet. Once he was forgiven after an incident in Marneuli, when he was arrested with drugs the first time and later acquitted. Why did the militia and the drug service let something like that happen? That's where we should look for the causes: in complicity and illegal use of official office."

...One question follows another. Gradually, as if layer by layer, they lay bare the problem, and the further they go, the more concerned and serious their faces become.

"Again we are looking for someone else to blame," Dali Topuriva attempts to remind them. "But what about us? Are we free of all responsibility for what happened? There should not be alienation and indifference. I would pose the question thus: are you sure that tomorrow I will not become a drug addict? Help me, help all of us, one another, not to cross that line."



We watched the broadcast together: there were around 20 of them, dressed in blue uniforms. "They" have various names: drug addicts, "chemists," special contingent or, officially "persons undergoing involuntary treatment at the Sagaredzho Therapeutic Labor Preventive Clinic." There is only one way they may not be named, and that is with their real names, because someday these people will want to forget about their past and will want us to forget as well. That was what we agreed on: this was to be an interview with anonymous antiheroes. It took place immediately after they had watched the television broadcast. The first to speak was O. He was sitting on a low stool right in front of the television, with his arms around his knees.

"This film was about us, about the things we've done wrong. It would be hard not to speak. The people there on the screen were telling the truth, and all that truth was aimed straight at me... Why did I become a drug addict? Where I grew up lots of people smoked "anasha" [hashish], lots of people shot up. I just did what the others were doing, no big deal. And when I realized what I was doing it was already too late. I've already spent two years inside for drugs, and now two more, two more years... Will I take drugs again? I can't say. I would be glad to quit: I want to adapt to life and live like all the rest. Will I succeed? I don't know..."

R. was sitting under the calendar which hung on the dirty wall. It was an unusual calendar: its owner did not cross out the months and days, he tore out little pieces of the cardboard page instead. What was he thinking?

"I watched this film, and it gave me a strange feeling. Before, there were not very many of us drug addicts. And the press didn't write much about us. Many of the people I know went to drug clinics or traveled to Moscow to have their blood filtered. And now it seems like the whole world is interested in us. That means that there will be an end to drugs. It seems strange, but that will probably be a good world. What will people do in a world like that? Live, live a long time. You don't live long if you do drugs. An OD (?) [proskok] -- do you know what that is? That is the way the majority of us would have ended up if we hadn't wound up here. I don't know a single person who takes opium and figures on living a long and healthy life. And sometimes you have cases where a really young guy ODs (?) [proskochit] into the next world. The ones who deal in all that poison can take as much as they want. And then they burn out in a minute... I don't want to talk any more, I really don't..."

Many spoke. Some were repentant, some recalled the person who once "befriended" them, handing them that first cigarette filled with "grass," gave them their first injection... At one point or another all of their lives were interrupted. They became something which was not life, just a kind of vicious cycle: spin faster and faster, kid, and make sure that you get another fix before the next cravings [lomki] hit you, or else heaven won't be worth a penny to you, and you'll curse everything: your mother because she bore you, and yourself because you're still alive...

So we talked together. Later I talked one on one with a person who looked to be about 40 years old, but according to his records was younger. He had taken opium for years.

"Now listen to me. I will tell you something, too," he began. "I 'sat on a needle' for 10 years, was convicted for it, and now here I am -- in involuntary treatment. Maybe someone will brag to you that they supposedly have shot up before and will continue shooting up. Don't believe it. Ninety percent of us have made up our minds to quit the stuff. They do not want to be afraid of anybody, they want to be on friendly terms with everybody. So do I. Except I don't have much chance of that. I have a label on me: drug addict. It's firmly sewn to me for many years yet. When I leave this place I go in for drug testing two weeks later. And once a month after that the same thing again. I've decided that I'll go to the clinic once a week. That gives me at least once chance that they will believe me. All the same, what kind of life is that? I have a month and a half to go here, and I'm afraid to leave. Because I know that whether I'm sleeping, working or sitting around with my wife and children they can come and test me, at any moment. Five years on their list... that's five years without sleep. I am afraid..."

The only name which I can print is that of Koba Shotavevich Gvaradmadze, the director of this correctional institute.

"I hurt for them," said Koba Shotavevich. "All the more so because I know that 30 percent of those who leave here tomorrow will be back, and we will have to start all over again. The 'returnees' complain that things were hard for them on the outside. Locally those people who should help them start a new life often do nothing. They have trouble finding a job; in general there are a mass of complications which a former drug addict cannot overcome. So he slides back again. And it is so hard to get him back on his feet. We only give him the foundations, just a realistic hope for a normal, healthy life. Is there a real chance for that? That depends largely upon those who are around them during the period immediately after their release and, hopefully, cure. Don't reject them -- extend them a helping hand!"

The last scene is of ampules of drugs scattered about on a table... It fades into a sign bearing a large question mark. The screen goes dark. A hush reigns in the auditorium. Students of the Department of Pediatrics at the Tbilisi State Medical Institute, who attended the television assembly, slowly regain their composure after what they have seen.

"Who is responsible?" The question causes everyone to shudder. "Who is responsible?" says Dato Kobeshavidze, secretary of the institute's Komsomol committee, repeating his question. Obviously the young people have still not managed to "recover" from the film, so Dato decides to answer the question himself.

"Everyone is responsible for the fact that these kids are on trial and even more so for the fact that they hit bottom. The participant in the meeting who made the excuse that he had not noticed anything wrong with Mamuka Gasviani: the coworkers who thought satisfactory work was enough: the parents who did not want to see that something was wrong with their favorite child. What shapes an individual's personality, if not his environment? That is to say, all of us?!"

"Unfortunately we have learned this through personal experience," adds Zurab Svanidze, a fourth-year student. "When one year ago the militia arrested Dato Bibichadze, a student in the medicines department, for selling narcotic medical preparations. The guilt in that case lay primarily with our lack of attention. We neglected him. Unfortunately, recently we have been very little interested in those around us: We know practically nothing about each other."

"That is not the reason," protests Yavor Dzhibuti. "For instance, if you knew he were taking drugs, what would you do? Tell him to stop? And would he do it?"

"Of course not, if we act in a direct fashion," explains Dato Sigua. "Each individual can be influenced, but in various ways. The main thing is to find the proper 'handle,' then everything will be OK. There are people who can be reached with kindness, and some who need to be educated more harshly."

"On one hand Dato is of course right, but drug addiction appears in many different guises," interjects Akaki Reviva into the discussion. "What you were just talking about would be effective with respect to people who are just starting to use drugs. But what do we do about chronic drug addicts? They are simply not people anymore! Because all human feelings are alien to them. Or rather all those feelings are distorted and reduced to one thing: obtaining that poison at any cost."

"There is no doubt that drug addicts should be treated," Dzheni Dzhanishvili, secretary of the institute's Komsomol committee says, expanding on what the students have already said. "The worst of all is when a person feels alone, seeing that no one sympathizes with his vice. That person begins to be afraid. While we look the other way. It is no secret that many 'thrillseekers' are proud of their vice and do not consider it shameful. Who besides us, young people, should be the ones to mold a definite public opinion which would transform drug addiction from a source of false pride into a source of shame?! Shame is one of the most acute emotions, and an individual who is subjected to it will never commit a foolish act."

\* \* \*

And so: yet another case has been discussed and condemned. But what will that change in the lives of those who are already firmly ensconced in the world of drug addiction or are only beginning to fall ill, in the lives of you and I, who are at times inert and indifferent? Essentially, how will it help solve the problem? One thing is beyond dispute: drug addiction is a social ill which grows on the fertile soil of lack of principles, disorderliness, irresponsibility and callousness...

The participants in this televised meeting raised important questions, the solutions to which could be of help in waging an effective struggle against drug addiction. But this is not such a simple problem that it can be solved with talk alone. We must take action!

12825

CSO: 1830/79

SOCIAL ISSUES

DRUG ADDICTS CONVICTED OF MURDER IN ALMA-ATA

Moscow TRUD in Russian 19 Sep 86 p 4

[Article by O. Kvyatkovskiy: "Bad Grass"]

[Text] Hashish is an ancient Eastern drug. The pale smoke of hemp inflorescence, a pernicious weed. I hold in my palm a strong-smelling grey-green wad. It is Chu anasha [hashish], valued by drug addicts. And alas, this pernicious poison also has a distinctive label. The label of disaster...

The path along the edge of the gully with its reed-like swamp at the bottom is a short cut for local residents to the city bus stop. It gets crowded here early in the morning. Therefore the alarm sounded at the duty officer's desk of the Alma-Ata UVD [Internal Affairs Administration] at an unusual time -- it was just daybreak. The criminals didn't bother rummaging through the jacket that was pierced three times just above the heart. The operations group established the murdered person's identity immediately. A looped metal rod was pulled out of the swamp. The tracks of the passenger car were carefully marked near the water. Then a dispatch came from GAI [City Automobile Inspection]. Senior Investigator of the Alma-Ata Procuracy N. Shubayev understood right away which car had been found.

The scorched Zhiguli car with blood stains on the singed seats was abandoned on the country road near the Frunze highway. Nearby, there was a blade stuck into the ground. That was the very one...

Even before a wave of rumors could surround the events that took place, N. Shubayev was already interrogating the murderers who couldn't answer the questions "Why?", "For what reason?".

The chronic drug addicts Taybagarov and Khisamutdinov were not yet 30 years old. Both of them were residents of Chu Valley in the Dzhambul Oblast. They both chose Alma-Ata as their "kayfa." From their "Sargau" tract in the steppes they beat a drug path to this city that was extended to many apartments and people's destinies.



"Anashists" is an alarming and uncommon word. Cautious, secretive, and fearful, like burrowing beasts, they make no mistakes about identifying each other, and gather in packs constantly consumed by a yearning for drugs. They have their own jargon, their own poisonous smoke-filled life, and their own little songs. And the destiny of these two fellows was typical of drug addicts. They had past convictions for theft and making anasha, i.e. hashish. And now their traffic route was Chu to Alma-Ata. Hemp was immediately stockpiled in huge batches. Their addiction to drugs converted them into the lowest possible category of drug traffickers. Consumed by vice, they were not able to hire local people to harvest hemp as others had done. After procuring the evil weed, they brought it to Alma-Ata where they were asking 15 rubles for a glass tumbler full. Many people living on quiet, little Kostrom street knew that one could always get a hold of anasha cigarettes from friends. It was there that the three Chu fellow-villagers, Taybagarov, Khisamutdinov, and Stanka, kept a comfortable apartment. They maintained their unique drug den there for many months, without a residence permit and without working anywhere. The district police inspector somehow never looked into their constantly crowded pad. But some young neighbors, Shmelev, Kuznetsov, Popik, and Mandzhikova were quite eager to go there...

We have become accustomed to hearing the following form of explanation: "I committed the crime in a state of intoxication." Somehow we are unaccustomed to hearing that a law was violated under the influence of narcotics. But surely, we know that after a person has smoked his fill of the evil weed, he is willing to do the most terrible things. His reasoning is paralyzed. And the consequences of his actions can be monstrous. Such was the case with these...

Let us now go to the police report for further elucidation.

"I was smoking hashish in a beer bar," Taybagarov testified at the interrogation. "He noticed me and came up to me and asked me to sell him some grass."

He -- this is the same person who shortly after was murdered by the whole pack right in his car while his hands were still on the wheel. Israfil K., who recently completed his active service in the Soviet Army and son of a veteran shepherd, did not smoke hashish himself. But he was quite willing to deal in the drug. Otherwise he would not have taken four kilos of hashish from Taybagarov for which he promised to pay three thousand rubles. But he was in no hurry to turn over the money. And the smoking brotherhood had just run out of the drug. Having smoked their fill of the remaining poison, they climbed into apartments, warehouses, and supply sheds of railroad workers. Taybagarov, who was more intoxicated by the narcotic poison than the others, went out into the street at night with a knife. He robbed two fellows. He took jackets and jeans from neighboring school children.

It is unlikely that no one among the residents of Kostrom Street could guess why there was suddenly one theft after another and even robbery in their quiet neighborhood. They were in no hurry to complain -- they were afraid. Meanwhile, the other fellows had decided upon a final plan: They had to steal a car right away, dash off to their home towns, to the hemp huts to get the evil grass.

With that purpose in mind, they went out in the evening to the Shugla cinema theater. And it would have to be that their debtor himself, Israfil, was behind the wheel of his Zhiguli and turning back to meet them. He obediently turned the wheel and helped to look for something to steal. But when they could not find what they wanted, they decided the fate of Israfil himself. They lured him to Kostrom Street and promised to sell something. To make sure they were equal to the task, they called Khisamutdinov for help. The latter was in a narcotic trance. He was not about to ask whom he was supposed to "mess up" and why. What difference did it make? He took the looped metal rod. Taybagarov (knife at the ready) nodded in the direction of the driver -- "he's the one who gets it"... Three of them fell upon him. The rest smoked nearby.

But they weren't able to reach Chu. They couldn't start up the dead engine of the Zhiguli. They dispersed in different directions to meet again at their legal confrontation.

At the Alma-Ata city court which gave the murderers their just deserts, I was offered the choice of becoming acquainted with several other cases. They all were the same. To be sure, there were quite a few of these sorrowful files. In this city of one million inhabitants drug addicts commit more than one-half of all property crimes and house burglaries.

I read with special interest the testimony of those who did not smoke hashish themselves but merely prepared and sold it. Take the shepherd Kudaybergenov from the same Chu Valley, and his neighbors Karayev and Pirskiy. They carefully prepared poison for people whom they frankly despised. They poured the stuff into trembling hands and took in exchange money, vodka, tape recorders, and watches. They nourished and reinforced someone else's sickness, but they themselves were pure and tidy while spreading the plague further and further..

The suppliers are directly guilty for the terrible death of the girl student S. Zulfira who was hacked to pieces during a burglary committed by a married pair of addicts, Rachapov and Nurkhanova. They, the sellers and collectors of poison, are particularly guilty in the cases of dozens of ruined lives for the fact that this long-standing evil breathes and spreads throughout this large beautiful southern city.

A set of measures is now being implemented to control drug addiction. Many departments are looking for new methods to overcome this calamity. And no one must be indifferent in this endeavor.

"Narcomania", translated from the Greek, means "the fervent desire to become numb." It is not befitting for those of us who are strong, content, and healthy to sit with our arms folded when a great evil is smoldering beside us. As we know, in the very same Dzhambul Oblast from where hashish has been transported for many years, there have been reports that: There are no teenagers who are using hashish." But the first substantive inspection that was made recently identified dozens of teenage users. Surely, these young addicts didn't just suddenly appear. Someone has been alongside them for a long time. Someone has seen everything...

The sound is well known to long-time residents of the country's southern Asian cities. In the evenings a quiet, hissing, uniquely unmistakable whistle can be heard from park bushes and squares, from dark alleys, and remote gate-ways. Such is the way that addicts call each other as they gather in their little groups from which a burning, white acerbic smoke emanates. That whistle is a general alarm for all of us.

6289

CSO: 1800/035

## SOCIAL ISSUES

### ILLEGAL HOUSE CONSTRUCTION, LAND USE IN KABARDINO-BALKARIYA

#### Correspondent Discloses Abuse

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 9 Jul 86 p 2

[Article by SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA correspondent M. Mikhalkov: "Private Home Near Elbrus. The Party's Obkom Buro Discusses Serious Questions of Social Justice"]

[Text] Nalchik--"Could you tell me what decision you make with respect to Vadakhov?" First Secretary of the Party's Urvanskiy Raykom Kh. Zh. Zhambayev was asked by CPSU Obkom First Secretary Ye. A. Yeliseyev.

"The raykom buro has punished him strictly: Vadakhov was given a reprimand and was relieved of his position..."

In the conference hall there was a painful silence for a short while. This was not a simple silence. It attested to the difference in approach to evaluating the situation, to a different attitude toward the concept of adherence to party principles, when personal, and maybe even kinship, ties have come head to head with one's sense of duty. I will take advantage of the pause and paraphrase the essence of the matter.

The party and soviet agencies in Kabardino-Balkariya have received alarming letters reporting that the most malicious violator of soviet legislation dealing with land use and with the owning of a private home was no one else but the director of the Urukhskiy Sovkhoz, A. Vadakhov. On carrying out an inspection, even the commission that had seen a lot of things was obviously embarrassed. Vadakhov's homestead occupied a plot measuring half a hectare. Standing on that plot were two homes made of red brick. One contained 100 square meters, and the other 105 square meters. Nearby were a stone shed measuring 55 square meters, and a building, called the summer kitchen, measuring 45 "squares." A roomy garage had also been built there. But even that had proven to be not enough for Vadakhov, and he had begun building yet another house.

The natural question is: What funds did the sovkhov director use to build up his "farm"? This story contains yet another no less painful page. Living not far from Vadakhov is the family of sovkhov worker M. Amalchiyeva, who has ten children. The family is crowded into a small home where, as in a dormitory,



there are several bunks and, in addition, a small folding bed is attached to the wall. Six years ago Vadakhov, one might say, was forced to begin building a home for this large family. It was immediately stipulated: the family had 13 members, and consequently the house should have at least six rooms.

But all of a sudden, for some reason, Vadakhov showed a lack of efficiency or its scope. The house was cut down to three rooms and a kitchen, but its construction is still not completed. And in response to the question asked by son Rubev, who has gone to Afghanistan, as to whether the house will be ready when he returns in the autumn, Maya Talustanovna cannot give a convincing answer.

But now let us return to the bureau session. No, Vadakhov's personal file was not being discussed there. What was being discussed was the acutely social question of whether the people in the autonomous republic were observing the land and housing legislation when carrying out individual construction. It was of no less importance that the council of ministers in the autonomous republic had issued a report on that question. But the critical nature of the situation provided the opportunity for everyone present to display completely his own party position.

The council of ministers report, which was given by its chairman, M. I. Dokshokov, contained alarming food for thought: 373 homes are being built on plots that had been seized without authorization; 347 are being erected by persons who do not live in the particular inhabited points and are not registered there; and 511 new structures are being built with an excess in the living space norms. And it has become typical for the construction in rural localities to be carried out without any approved plans and without any authorization. Putting it briefly, the laws were simply ignored by the builders. How could that have happened?

To a certain degree the journalists at KABARDINO-BALKARSKAYA PRAVDA attempted to lift the veil that had been covering the "local secret." In a recently published feature article entitled "The Shalushkino 'Skyscrapers,'" they mention the names of those who, while having apartments in Nalchik, were able to build two- and three-story private homes in all the near and far settlements of the autonomous republic. The assignments of the people having housewarmings are interesting. I. Kabardukov is the feed warehouse manager at the Nalchik poultry plant. M. Ummayev is deputy director at the Elbrus Restaurant, etc. True, by now they are "former." However, one should not think that they received what was due them. Sensing the first symptoms of vengeance, they agreeably surrendered their authority of their own accord."

These and other facts lead to the depressing conclusion that a system of impunity had been established in Kabardino-Balkariya and had existed for a rather long period of time there. Because it did not take just a year or two to build the mansions that were covered with zinc-plated sheet metal, fenced off by sheet iron, painted with scarce paints, that is, that had been built by using materials that are not freely available for sale. That fact alone could become reason for legal investigation. But there had not been any desire to engage in that.

Before the bureau session we had a talk with Kabardino-Balkar ASSR Minister of Internal Affairs V. A. Bondarenko. And he frankly admitted that he himself is sometimes in a quandary: militia workers initiate a criminal case in which everything has been proven by investigation. But "suddenly" the case bogs down somewhere in the procurator's office, or, if not there, it does not receive the proper evaluation in court. The minister's frankness has documentary confirmation. During the past year and a half, in 27 instances militia workers were refused the right to initiate criminal cases, and out of the nine that were initiated, only three went to court. In and of themselves, these figures are miserly against the background of the total number of violations of the law, but even in those instances when the attempt was made to bring to court those who do not want to live in harmony with the law, the rightful case was bogged down in a quagmire of protectionism.

This cannot be qualified as simple patronage. The time has come to call things by their proper names. It is obvious to everyone that family and kinship relations have fettered morality, and have bound such concepts as honor, decency, adherence to principles, and social justice. The smoothly operating interrelations of collective guarantee prevail in personal relations and thus reduce the force of law. Therefore one cannot unconditionally accept as an irrefutable truth the statement made by the chairman of the republic's council of ministers, M. I. Dokshokov, that the overwhelming majority of home-builders violated the law simply because of lack of knowledge, rather than deliberately.

The RSFSR Land Code was not born today, and it was not born yesterday. The maximum size of the private plot of a kolkhoz member or sovkhoz worker must not exceed 0.3 hectares. But what did the first, not even very careful inspections reveal? In the village of Uruk, Urvanskiy Rayon, 295 households had private plots exceeding the largest norm for allocation of land.

Are we to believe that this lack of restraint in dealing with state land is also the result of lack of knowledge of the law? It turns out that not a single ispolkom chairman at the rural rayon soviets knows the foundations of Soviet legislation. Is that possible? Of course not. Rather, another conclusion comes to mind: in the autonomous republic, people acted consciously in allowing the inflation of the private plots. And there was no accounting of those plots either at the kolkhozes or sovkhozes, or at the ispolkoms of the local soviets. And are we really to believe that this lack of supervision did not open up the floodgates for a turbid flow of speculative transactions? In the practical situation, what does this squatting mean? Only naive people can trust a situation when it is possible, quietly and without anyone else noticing, to chop off a plot of land and to erect on it a structure that somehow resembles the castle of a medieval knight. And if it is impossible to do this secretly, then the squatting must be qualified as criminal collusion between the two self-interested parties.

The everyday nature of this practice is also confirmed by the fact that some of the managers of the local soviets, kolkhozes, or sovkhozes, and none of the architects or specialists in land tenure legislation bore any responsibility for the free and easy trading in state land. It was only in recent months, when the party's obkom began to combat all the undesirable situations, which

include the violation of housing legislation, that any signs of an inquiry appeared. Several chairmen of the ispolkoms of rural soviets were relieved of their duties, and individual especially zealously permissive architects were taken off the job. But if one speaks plainly, this punitive measure for them is nothing else but a defensive shield against a stricter reply to the law. And if one also recalls that several officials were only issued a reprimand, it can be said that the process of improvement, of getting rid of the "diseases" that have become chronic, is still only in its initial stage. And one should not console oneself with hopes that the new law governing the fight against nonlabor income will be able, all by itself, to put everything in its proper place. The fight will be a long and stubborn one. All those who have figured out how to live by raking in money will not give up without a struggle.

Take, for example, the settlement of Kenzhe, which is situated close to Nalchik. The settlement has more than 4500 able-bodied inhabitants, but the local sovkhos and other agricultural enterprises employ only 704 persons. Some of the inhabitants are employed at industrial enterprises, and the others drive back and forth along the itinerary between Kenzhe and the market. Here too one can see clear signs of a regular law: as a rule, the market habitues have plots of land with large excesses.

And it is not surprising that they are not employed in socially beneficial labor. It is one thing to have 30-40 hundredths [of a hectare] somewhere in Siberia that have planted with potatoes, and a completely thin in the Northern Caucasus, where fruits, berries, vegetables are grown. Cultivating that kind of plot and taking the produce to market takes a lot of time. There simply is no time left for work on a kolkhoz or a sovkhos, or at one of the enterprises that are situated nearby. An inflated private plot proves to be not a supplement to one's income, but the basic source of enrichment.

None of these conclusions have any claim to originality. Long ago they were put in the category of truisms, but knowledge does not yet mean action. To a certain degree that was confirmed at the obkom buro session. For example, buro member, oblssovprof chairman R. K. Sabanchiyeva spoke a lot about flexibility in actions, about prudence before taking each step, but she did not utter a single word with regard to those who trample upon our morality, who disregard Soviet laws, and who, in the striving for personal enrichment, have long considered the state pocket to be their own. Incidentally, the lack of a position is also a position!

The republic's Council of Ministers chairman M. I. Dokshokov, in his final statement, expressed justified thoughts about assistance provided to individual home-builders, about the preservation of the national style in architecture, and about the fact that, during the inspections, it is necessary to take a careful attitude to every individual, rather than dumping everyone in the same heap, and that it is necessary to be especially attentive when reducing the private plots. Those words were just, but if one speaks about the essence of the question being discussed, one could hear in them certain undertones that lessen the importance of firm adherence to principles and that lead one away from the specific carriers of a psychology that is alien to us, the psychology of consumerism, thievery, and speculation.



"We must render all kinds of assistance to conscientious and honest laborers who have decided to build their own home. The party and the government require us to do this," First Secretary of the party's Kabardino-Balkar Obkom Ye. A. Yeliseyev stated. "But this is not the topic of discussion today. We are talking about people who disregard Soviet laws, who have become malicious violators of those laws. We are dealing with people whose instincts of private ownership are developing in a hypertrophied manner. It is precisely this phenomenon that we must evaluate from the party point of view, and for which we must make the appropriate decision."

And that decision was adopted... But now let us return to Vadakhov. Why was First Secretary of the CPSU Urvanskiy Raykom Kh. Zh. Zhambayev asked the question the answer to which caused the strange hush? The fact of the matter is that the results of the inspection of the sovkhos director's "holdings" had been discussed previously at a conference of workers in the apparatus of the party's obkom in the presence of a CPSU Central Committee worker. According to the facts that were set forth by the commission, it was recommended to the raykom that it consider at the buro the question of Vadakhov's party membership and transfer the matter to the court, because the buro of the CPSU Urvanskiy raykom had only reprimanded Vadakhov.

#### MVD, Local Party Responses

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 29 Aug 86 p 1

[Responses, under rubric "After a Statement in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA": "'Private Home Near Elbrus'"]

[Text] The CPSU Kabardino-Balkar Obkom reports that the article published on 9 July 1986 in the newspaper SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA under the title "Private Home Near Elbrus" was considered on 13 August 1986 at the party's obkom buro. The article has been deemed to be correct and timely. In the buro decree it was emphasized that the work on the problems raised by the newspaper will enable the obkom and the party committees in the outlying areas to improve their monitoring of the observance of land and housing legislation and the fulfillment of the requirements stated in the decrees of the CPSU Central Committee and the government with regard to the fight against nonlabor income, and to increase the responsibility borne in this work by the soviets, social organizations, economic managers, and labor collectives.

At the same time it was noted that, with respect to the position taken by Chairman of the Kabardino-Balkar ASSR Council of Ministers, Comrade M. I. Dokshokov and expressed at the buro with regard to the questions of the organization of the fight against undesirable situations, the author of the article made a few inaccurate statements. The republic's council of ministers and its chairman, after the April 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and especially after the 27th CPSU Congress, considerably increased the aggressiveness of its work in establishing order in individual construction and in the distribution of housing.



The article was discussed at sessions of buros of the party's gorkoms and raykoms and gorraysovet ispolkoms, and the boards of governors of law-enforcement agencies. Steps are being taken to eliminate the violations noted in the newspaper when organizing individual construction of housing in the republic. Thirty-five officials have been brought to party and disciplinary responsibility, 276 plots that were seized without authorization have been returned to kolkhozes and sovkhoses, and 14 illegally constructed homes have been transferred to the communal fund of local Soviets of People's Deputies.

The buro has required the Kabardino-Balkar ASSR Council of Ministers (Comrade M. I. Dokshokov), the obisovprof (Comrade R. K. Sabanchiyeva), Kabardino-Balkar ASSR Gosagroprom (Comrade N. N. Yevtushenko), and the managers of the law-enforcement agencies to intensify their monitoring of the strict observance of legislation, and has required the party's gorkoms and rayons, the gorrayispolkoms, the primary party, trade-union, and Komsomol organizations, and the people's control agencies to take additional steps to increase the activity rate of the Communists and all the workers in the fight against nonlabor income, in overcoming various kinds of undesirable situations, and the reinforcement of discipline, order, and social justice.

The CPSU obkom has obliged the Urvanskiy Rayon procurator's office within one month to carry out a careful analysis of the abuses committed by A. Z. Vadakhov during the construction of a private home. It has been recommended to the raykom buro that it reconsider the question of his party membership after the completion of the investigation.

Ye. Yelisseyev, secretary of the  
CPSU Kabardino-Balkar Obkom

Editorial note: The reply by First Secretary of the CPSU Kabardino-Balkar Obkom Ye. Yelisseyev failed to indicate specifically what inaccurate statements had been made in the article "Private House Near Elbrus" with respect to Chairman of the Kabardino-Balkar ASSR Council of Ministers M. I. Dokshokov. Does this pertain to the mention of that place in the newspaper statement that refers to the unjustified mildness of the Council of Ministers chairman, who asserted at the buro that the overwhelming majority of the persons building their private homes were violating the law only because of lack of knowledge? Or are there discrepancies in the data? The newspaper actually has reflected only partially the picture of the true abuses. The extent of seriousness and the scope of the violations in the use of the land and in individual home construction can be seen from Comrade Yelisseyev's letter and the reply that arrived at the editorial office from USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs, which is published below.

The article "Private Home Near Elbrus" which was published in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA on 9 July 1986 concerning instances of crude violations of the legislation regulating the land-use procedure in individual housing construction in Kabardino-Balkar ASSR has been considered. The problems

raised in it are vitally important. Kabardino-Balkar ASSR Ministry of Internal Affairs, under the guidance of the party and soviet agencies, jointly with the procurator's office, is carrying out comprehensive measures to verify the legality of individual construction in the republic, the justification for allocating plots of land for these purposes, and the observance of the norms governing living space.

As a result of the work that was done in 1985-1986, 2249 homes under construction with various violations were discovered, of which 805 were being erected without authorization. Eight hundred homes were constructed by persons who were not registered to be working at the particular inhabited point. Two hundred thirty-five instances of squatting on plots of land were established. Eighty-four instances of use of stolen building materials during the erecting of the homes were revealed.

The legally stipulated measures have been applied to the persons who committed the violations. All the plots that were occupied by squatters have been returned to the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Forty-one homes have been confiscated and transferred to the balance sheet of the local Soviets of People's Deputies. The necessary documents establishing the rights to 1557 homes and 23 plots of land have been put into conformity with the norms or have been formalized.

With respect to the citizens who have crudely violated the land legislation and persons who used stolen materials in construction, 40 criminal cases have been instituted.

With respect to former director of the Uralskiy Zavod, A. E. Vashkov, with regard to the instances involving abuses during the construction of homes, on 1 August a criminal case was instituted. Internal affairs agencies are carrying out additional measures aimed at increasing the aggressiveness of the work in this direction.

K. Kosterin, First Deputy Chief of the Main  
Administration of BKhSS [Combat Against Thefts of  
Socialist Property and Speculation], USSR Ministry  
of Internal Affairs

5075

CSO: 1830/723

SOCIAL ISSUES

GEORGIANS FOCUS ON YOUTH PROBLEMS IN REPUBLIC

Review of Komsomol Work

Tbilisi MOLODEZH GRUZII in Russian 26 Aug 86 p 1

[Article under the rubric "In the Georgian Komsomol Central Committee": "To Act Uncompromisingly and Aggressively" ]

[Text] The Georgian Komsomol Central Committee Buro, the collegiums of the GSSR Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, the republic's Ministry of Education and the GSSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education have passed a joint decree on conducting the Republic Komsomol's 17th Two-Month Campaign for Maintaining Public Order and Strengthening Socialist Legality.

Noted in the decree is a considerable improvement during the last few years in the joint work between Komsomol organizations and administrative agencies of the republic's higher, secondary vocational and general educational institutions on preventing and warning against law violations, conducting legal propaganda and training sessions among young people to instill in them a sense of impatience toward any violation of the standards of socialist community life. It has been 17 years now that the annual Republic Komsomol's Two-Month Campaign for Maintaining Public Order and Strengthening Socialist Legality has been held, a campaign that makes it possible to fight step by step against every kind of antisocial manifestation among young people and minors. In the majority of the republic's towns and rayons the work has taken on a concrete, purposeful character and overall plans for precautionary and preventive measures have been worked out and are being implemented.

At the same time, against the background of positive shifts that are taking place in the republic, a number of towns and rayons still have not managed to extensively develop the fight against different kinds of antisocial manifestations and have not defined the main directions of activity in the fight against crime.

Formalism in the work of leaders has been noted. The efficiency of present measures to identify temporarily unemployed young people and help them find jobs is still low. A well-defined system for Komsomol committees to work

together with involved organizations to strengthen the fight against drug addiction, drunkenness, alcoholism and other crimes among young people and minors has not been worked out. The Republic Komsomol's 17th Two-Month Campaign for Preserving the Social Order and Strengthening Socialist Legality, which is scheduled to last from 1 September through 1 November 1986, should become an important organizational and political activity in promoting a higher level of coordination of joint work between Komsomol committees and interested organizations, based on extensive participation by the community in the preservation of public order and strengthening socialist legality.

The two-month campaign by the republic's Komsomol is planned to be executed in four stages.

STAGE ONE -- September 1 through 14: a review of the work in fighting against parasitism, drunkenness and alcoholism is planned.

During this period the work of Komsomol organizations should be directed toward identifying and registering young individuals who are not engaged in socially useful work and who are living a parasitic life style. Together with job placement commissions in town and rayon people's deputies' councils, work must be carried out to place them in jobs and monitor them in the future. Special attention should be given to job placement for graduates of educational institutions and also for individuals who have returned from places of incarceration.

In stimulating the fight against drunkenness and alcoholism, a twenty-four-hour duty officer from Komsomol staff must be established in medical sobering-up stations with the purpose of revealing instances of drunkenness among young people, and each concrete case should be made the object of a discussion in terms of principles involved. During the same period, campaigns should be carried out regularly by OKOD [not further identified] to identify people intoxicated on the streets and in public places and to check on how the rules of liquor sales are observed.

STAGE TWO -- September 15 through 30: dedicated to a review of work in the fight against drug addiction. Our main attention must be given to realizing special measures, jointly with interested organizations, which will be aimed at attracting broad groups of Komsomol and OKOD members into the fight against drug addiction and narcotics dealers. It is essential to identify and register narcotics users and direct them to special work-treatment institutions; they must be drawn into socially useful activities and the practice of assigning them to Komsomol youth collectives for the purpose of increasing the effectiveness of educational work should be exercised more extensively.

STAGE THREE -- October 1 through 14: dedicated to a review of work on the prevention of lawbreaking among minors.

Most of the attention at this stage will be given to examining the condition of preventive work on an individual basis with minors who are on the books of the JDN [not further identified], who are being raised in troubled families, or who are inclined to break the law or have a deferred sentence. We must make a



8 December 1986

detailed study of the work of those assigned to and responsible for teenagers who are hard to manage, and regularly listen to their reports at buro meetings.

Requirements for this stage include that minor lawbreakers be directed in a timely fashion to special schools and vocational schools and that a Komsomol activity week be conducted, during the course of which daily campaigns must be waged for the organization of teenagers' spare time, for the fight against drunkenness and crime, and for preserving public order.

STAGE FOUR -- October 15 through 31: devoted to an analysis and elimination of the shortcomings identified in the course of the first three stages.

Oblast, town and rayon Komsomol committees, it says in the decree, are to ensure that the Republic Komsomol's Two-Month Campaign is carried out at a high organizational level and they are to establish in rural areas an atmosphere of irreconcilability with every kind of violation of public order. Each instance of lawbreaking perpetrated by youths and minors must be discussed extensively in terms of principle, and the responsibility of Komsomol staff and active membership in the matter of organizing individual upbringing work with teenagers must be increased. Instances of formalism and callousness must be resolutely eliminated in work with minors by those responsible for social upbringing and by leaders and instructors from the ranks of the Komsomol; and their reports must be regularly heard.

Administrative agencies have been charged with helping Komsomol committees to implement measures directed at crime prevention among youths and minors.

Komsomol obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, together with other involved organizations, must discuss the results of the two-month campaign at joint expanded buro meetings.

The republic's youth newspapers, "Akhalgazrda komunisti" and "Molodezh Gruzii," and the editors of youth broadcasts of Georgian radio and television are charged with illuminating the path of the 17th Republic Komsomol's Two-Month Campaign.

#### MVD Minister Comments

Tbilisi MOLODEZH GRUZII in Russian 26 Aug 86 p 2

[Article by V. Nanava, head of the lecturers' group of the Georgian Komsomol Central Committee, and E. Tsulukidze: "Lessons of Summer: From the Expanded Meeting of the Georgian Komsomol Central Committee Buro and the Collegium of the GSSR Ministry of Internal Affairs"; capitalized passage published in boldface]

[Excerpt] FROM THE SPEECH OF THE MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF THE GEORGIAN SSR, SH. GORGODZE:

Today there are important tasks facing both the internal affairs agencies and the republic's Komsomol in the matter of further strengthening law and order.

Many years of cooperation have borne fruit and the day-to-day climate in the republic has grown considerably healthier during the last several years. But this in no way means that we have no problems. Both the internal affairs agencies and the Komsomol still have enough of them. And it is in this connection that we want the republic's Komsomol organizations to define their role in the fight for model law and order more clearly and render more effective, concrete aid to internal affairs agencies in the prevention of legal violations. This can be achieved only where formalism and show are eliminated in work with young people, especially those who are set apart by an inclination toward asocial behavior, and where performance discipline is improved. Today the latter is a very important requirement in all areas of life, including the fight for law and order.

I will share a few of my thoughts in this regard.

In spite of a tendency to decrease, the proportion of crimes committed today by students and young people is still high. Why are the administrations and party and Komsomol organizations in schools, vocational institutions and vuzes not sounding a serious alarm? Couldn't we put a policeman in every educational institution?! But this would not be right. We see another way out. Leaders and especially Komsomol members in educational institutions should refuse the role of sideline observer in solving these very important problems and should become more intensively engaged with youth problems.

Here is another instance I consider it necessary to bring to the attention of Komsomol organizations, especially in the period of the impending 17th Two-Month Campaign of the Republic's Komsomol. The time of college entrance exams is over. What do you think, have all the unsuccessful young aspirants from rural areas returned home? Aren't they hanging around the cities in search of questionable entertainment at a time when a great shortage in the work force is being felt in the countryside?

Or here is another question. At a time when the republic once again is not making full use of quotas allotted for institutions of higher education in other cities of the nation, some of our young people are getting into nonlocal vuzes on their own. Isn't this because the quota does not give a hundred-percent guarantee of getting into college (when the appropriate level of knowledge is missing), but when they enter college independently they have recourse to the help of their parents' fat purses? Unfortunately, this is true in a majority of cases. This is also evidenced by the stimulation of criminal affairs in a number of institutions of higher education in Moscow, Leningrad and other cities in the nation. We ought to learn to direct this process, if we wish to keep the republic's good name, and ask strictly about each incidence of illegal entrance into nonlocal vuzes.

Also speaking at the expanded meeting of the Georgian Komsomol Central Committee Buro and the collegium of the republic's Ministry of Internal Affairs were republic Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs G. Kvantaliani; first secretary of the city of Tbilisi's Gldanskiy Raykom of the GSSR Komsomol, V. Chernov; chief of the Tbilisi Saburtalinskiy Rayon Department of Internal Affairs, N. Giorgadze; first secretary of the GSSR Komsomol Tskhinvali

Gorkom, R. Tskhovrebov; first secretary of the GSSR Komsomol Ochamchirskiy Raykom, A. Dzhonua; deputy chief of the Gori City Department of Internal Affairs, V. Saganelidze; first secretary of the GSSR Komsomol Kutaissi Gorkom, R. Robakidze; secretary of the Komsomol Committee of the Polytechnical Institute imeni V. I. Lenin, Z. Buachidze; chief of the UGAI [State Automobile Inspectorate of the GSSR Ministry of Internal Affairs, G. Tsintsadze; and first secretary of the GSSR Komsomol Kobuletskiy Raykom, G. Mzhavanadze.

A joint decree was passed by the Georgian Komsomol Central Committee Buro and the collegiums of the GSSR Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Ministry of Justice, the GSSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Education, the GSSR Ministry of Education and the GSSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education on conducting the 17th Two-Month Campaign of the Republic's Komsomol for Maintaining Public Order and Strengthening Socialist Legality.

12962

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REGIONAL ISSUES

'UNIFIED ADMINISTRATIVE CENTER' NEEDED FOR GEORGIA'S RESORTS

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 19 Aug 86 p 2

[Article by Nikolay Khatlashvili, director of the GSSR Ministry of Health's Research Institute for the Study of Resorts and Physical Therapy imeni I. G. Koniashvili, and Shota Arakhamiya, senior scientist and economist at the same institute, under the rubric "Natural Resources: The Effect of Comprehensive Utilization": "Our Wealth of Resorts"]

[Text] There are many resorts in Georgia. A considerable number of them are simply unique. Placing all these riches at the service of the people is a task of truly tremendous social significance.

Our republic counts 102 resorts, including six of all-union significance, 35 known throughout Georgia, and 61 of local importance. In addition, a total of 340 resort areas have been listed, of which 148 are planned for development.

Georgia also possesses tremendous untapped natural resources for the further development of resorts. This is attested to by the fact that within its territory lie a large number of unutilized mineral springs and climatic conditions which are favorable for health cures and recreation. Suffice it to note that of the over 5,000 curative mineral springs known in our country over 2,000 are located in our republic (with a total daily flow of approximately 130 million liters). The wealth and diversity of mineral waters and medicinal muds in Georgia provide splendid opportunities for preventive treatment, health cures and rehabilitation of patients suffering from the most common pathologies of the cardiovascular, nervous and gastrointestinal systems or from diseases of the muscular and skeletal system, gynecological illnesses, and other ailments.

The search for new resort areas and efforts to classify their medicinal properties continue. The staff of the Research Institute for the Study of Resorts and Physical Therapy under the Georgian Ministry of Health were the first to study the curative properties of one very promising natural physical factor, the magnetic sands of the beach at the Ureki resort area. They have priority in the USSR in terms of the development of methods of speleotherapy, i.e. the application of the microclimate of karst caves for therapeutic purposes.



The existing resorts in our republic and Georgia's potential for resort development are tremendous. However, what is our attitude toward these resources? Like that of a zealous owner or of careless heirs who squander natural riches? We will not belittle that which has been accomplished; a great deal has been done in the field of opening up natural resources, resort resources in particular. Only now we need a different approach. The decisions made by the 27th CPSU Congress are aimed at finding that approach.

Among the means of producing an effect on a sick organism which a doctor has at his disposal we discern between pharmacological and physical means (leaving aside for the moment surgical methods, etc.). A fully competent specialist should have a mastery of both. But let us take a look at the medical curriculum. Students study pharmacology as an independent discipline for an entire year. They return to this study once again in connection with the fields of therapy and surgery. Only a few days are devoted to the study of physical methods of treatment, such as the study of health spas and physical therapy. Is it surprising that future doctors do not have a firm foundation in this area and do not fully comprehend the mechanism by which physical factors affect an organism? Short seminars and advanced training courses cannot fully make up for this deficiency.

It is considerably easier to solve the problem of labor resources, i.e. of technical services at resorts. The number of personnel required for this purpose could be reduced markedly through introduction of new technology; in addition, it would be possible to recruit students and retirees for these jobs during resorts' peak season.

We should note the food problem among the primary problems which must be overcome if resort development is to be encouraged. Each year Georgian resorts serve over two million patients and vacationers who come on free resort passes (including hikers). And many more come without prepaid passes. Of course it would be impossible to provide food for all these people through local efforts alone.

Financial problems. These can often be solved by hiring enterprises and organizations for resort construction on a several basis and by expanding resort services which are paid for by the guests.

Solutions to these partial problems are only part of the primary and basic program: intensification of resort operations on the basis of introduction of scientific and technical advances and the achievements of medical science into everyday resort practice.

Without this there can be no qualitative transformation and improvement of resorts. However, one serious obstacle on the path to intensification is the lack of a unified administration of resort land and resort resources. In addition to the specialized Gruzsovetkurortprofsoyuz [Georgian Council for the Administration of Resort Trade Unions] and the Gruzkurort resort association, which are under the jurisdiction of the GSSR Council of Ministers, there also

exist the Gruzkolkhoszdraznitsa organization, Tsekavshiri [Union of Consumer Cooperatives] and others. Approximately one hundred departmental organs in our republic and throughout the country own their own resort facilities.

This creates departmental barriers and compartmentalization of the overall resort complex, serves as a hindrance to rational utilization of resort resources and lowers the quality of medical services. Identical social problems are being resolved on a parallel basis, and the solutions are by no means always compatible with each other.

At the Sairme resort area, for example, on one tiny parcel of land there are still four different owners.

The establishment of a unified resort administrative center is an urgent need. Under conditions of prevailing disunity, it is impossible to carry out the introduction of scientific and technical innovations on a modern level or to perfect the intensification process.

The present-day level of development of production forces requires a certain degree of independence on the part of each component in addition to centralized administration. This is an essential precondition for cost accounting. Resorts should be able to cover their own expenses. The basic sources for resort expansion and material incentives for their staff should be resort income alone. And the resort administration itself should have charge of that income. Here a great deal depends upon the effectiveness of cost accounting.

Unfortunately, quite frankly there are as yet only a few true adherents of cost accounting in the resort industry. Cost accounting is, of course, a painstaking and complex business. That is probably the reason why formalism is very firmly entrenched in that area. An example by way of clarification: as is well known, resort sanatoria, with the exception of tuberculosis sanatoria, are now operating on a cost accounting system. Let us take a look at what sort of cost accounting system this is. Although the majority of sanatoria yield a profit, this profit is nevertheless not the result of their managerial efforts. In addition to between six and seven million rubles in profits, each year resort facilities in Georgia receive a subsidy from the Central Council for the Administration of Resort Trade Unions which is almost equal to this sum. In addition, almost one-half of the sum of "profits" results from "no-shows" on the part of resort guests.

Here we feel that it is very appropriate to say a few words about the relationship between the purchase price of a pass [putevka] to a resort and its actual cost. The fact that not all expenses and outlays by a resort's financial branches are included in a prepaid resort pass puts the idea of the profitability of services in a new light. And the fact that the difference between the purchase price and the actual cost of a resort pass is made up through subsidies creates a dependent attitude on the part of resort service collectives and hinders improvement of the efficiency and quality of service. In this connection, in our opinion, it would be advisable to give up the subsidies and create the proper conditions for complete cost accounting by adjusting the price of resort passes (while simultaneously increasing rebates

on them out of enterprises' incentive funds). It is natural that a certain increase in the price of resort passes should be accompanied by a corresponding increase in the quality of resort services. In addition, it seems appropriate that we give resort guests the right to choose the class of services desired, as is customary in the travel and hotel industries, for example.

One should also bear in mind the fact that the profits earned as a result of a certain increase in the price of resort passes, more profitable utilization of resort resources and expansion of the practice of guests paying for various types of services will be put toward a higher level of medical services, the introduction of new and well-proven methods of treatment, the purchase of medical equipment, preservation of natural therapeutic resources and further improvement in terms of the comfort of sanatoria; that is to say, these profits will be used for the benefit of the resort guests themselves.

One important problem is how to improve services for those who come to resorts without passes. Cost accounting also addresses this problem. An experiment being conducted by the resort city of Gagra is noteworthy. The Otdykh [Recreation] Association has no masters not only resort facilities, but also many other service establishments. The association operates without subsidies and yields substantial profits. This experiment, like many measures being taken within the framework of restructuring of resorts' financial mechanism, is yielding economic and social benefits for both resort guests and the local populace.

12825

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## REGIONAL ISSUES

### GEORGIAN REGIONAL RESORT DIRECTOR DISCUSSES LOCAL DEVELOPMENTS

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 12 Sep 86 p 2

[Interview with Vianor Kapba, chairman of the Abkhazian Council for the Administration of Resort Trade Unions; interview conducted by Muradi Alashvili, Vakhtang Akhalaya and David Sheliya, ZARYA VOSTOKA special correspondents, under the rubric "Georgian Resorts: Service Culture": "The Path of Development -- Comprehensive"]

[Text] One of the most important tasks of the party and state has been and remains meeting Soviet people's growing needs for improved working, living and recreational conditions. This thought was underscored at the 27th CPSU Congress, in the decisions of which the need for further development of our country's system of sanatoria and resorts was noted. At a time of accelerated scientific and technical progress this development should be carried out on a scientific basis, with consideration given to many factors.

Our state has always devoted a great deal of attention to ways of improving workers' recreational opportunities and increasing the substantiveness and comfort of that recreation. This issue is especially important in our republic, which has been rightly called the "all-union sanitorium." Each year millions of Soviets from all parts of our country rest and recuperate at Georgian resorts. The primary resort area of the GSSR is Abkhazia, which possesses a wealth of natural resources.

What is the outlook for the development of the resort industry in the Abkhazian ASSR on a scientific basis, and what problems must be solved in this connection in the next few years? ZARYA VOSTOKA correspondents talked about this with Vianor Kapba, chairman of the Abkhazian Council for the Administration of Resort Trade Unions.

[Question] Vianor Erastovich, tell us, please, about the special characteristics of resort development in Abkhazia



[Answer] The importance of health care in general and the science of health resorts in particular to the process of acceleration is undisputed, as the

27th CPSU Congress has noted. Healthy people are the state's foundation and strength. And resorts are called upon to play a principal role in keeping the people of our country healthy.

We feel that our resorts can and must be better. According to data contained in the "Comparative Climatological Table of Resorts," Gagra and Pitsunda not only stack up well against the most famous resorts in the world, they also have one undisputed advantage. That is the close proximity of a warm sea and high, snow-covered mountains. And the adjective "unique" is fully applicable to Abkhazia's resorts. Why? Because, according to generally accepted criteria, an area can be said from the scientific standpoint to be a resort area if it is characterized by one or several of the following factors: a favorable climate, potable or balneological mineral springs, medicinal muds, attractive scenery, sea and vegetation.

We have listed only the natural factors. In addition, the study of resorts as a science adds the human factor, therapeutic and diagnostic equipment, instruments designed to aid in the modern therapeutic process, sleeping facilities meeting modern criteria and, of course, food to its definition of a resort...

Which of all these factors are present in Abkhazia? All of them without exception! We should also note that in Abkhazia the factors listed above receive a high rating on the scale of categories.

[Question] Are there balneological resorts in Abkhazia in addition to those resorts which attract visitors on account of their climate?

[Answer] Yes, within our ASSR we have the Audkhara potable mineral springs, which are located near the Borzhomi Springs, as well as the highly mineralized Sanapiro Springs, which are used in the treatment of certain gastrointestinal ailments, and the low mineral content Merkheuli Spring, which is of the same type as the Naftusi Spring in Truskavets [Lvov Oblast]. In addition we have quite a few mineral baths currently in operation. Among them are the sulfide springs at Gagra, the village of Primorskoye in Gudautskiy Rayon, the village of Besletka in Sukhumskiy Rayon, and Tkvarcheli, as well as the nitric springs at Besletka. We also should not forget the Bashkatsara Spring, which was discovered high in the mountains near the village of Pschu. It is used in the treatment of various chronic skin diseases.

[Question] And curative mud baths?

[Answer] Not far from Pitsunda there lies Lake Inkit, whose mud deposits have therapeutic properties and could be utilized for the treatment of various systems of the human organism after some small expenditures to develop them.

[Question] But do sea baths remain the main attraction?

[Answer] Yes, of course. In this area it is possible to swim in the sea from the beginning of May through November. And the vegetation of Abkhazia is very attractive; resort guests come in contact with it in numerous parks, squares, along boulevards, in forests... However, scenery has as yet been little used or not used at all in this area as part of the gamut of therapeutic measures...

We have already mentioned the unique circumstance of the proximity of a warm sea and high, snow-covered mountains and glaciers. This makes it possible to combine swimming in the sea with, for instance, skiing... Man has always been lured by mountains; it is a tremendous joy to be in contact with nature or to scale a peak... Many of the mountains streams and small rivers form wonderful waterfalls as they make their way to the sea... There is the charm of mountain lakes with their transparent, clean water... Ravines in which nature, the best sculptor, has created its splendid works over the course of millions of years... Caves, both those which have been explored and opened up, and those which remain unexplored... Luxuriant virgin forest with a wealth of flora and fauna, alpine meadows... If we add to this list the famous monuments of ages past, as well as the wide variety of opportunities for nature lovers to satisfy their tastes, then we get quite a complete picture of one of the leading resort regions.

[Question] How are such riches being utilized?

[Answer] Clearly inadequately from the standpoint of providing full service for vacationers. Let us take for example Gagra, the resort capital of Abkhazia. For almost 15 years now there has been no new construction there. And two-thirds of the sleeping quarters are not provided with even elementary sanitary facilities. All trade union sanatoria, with the exception of the Kavkasioni Sanatorium and the upper unit of the Gruziya Sanatorium are antiquated buildings requiring renovation and restoration. In Gagra there are no fitness trails in the adjoining forests, no modern heated movie theater or concert hall, no heated swimming pool, few hotels and cafeterias for persons arriving without prepaid passes... The problem of how to heat sanatoria has also not been solved there...

[Question] Many people are talking about the Gagra firm Otdykh (recreation), and its name often appears in the press. ZARYA VOSTOKA and the central newspapers have also told their readers about the experiences of this, our country's first experimental cost accounting territorial interbranch resort services association, which is under the jurisdiction of the ispolkom of the Gagra City Soviet of People's Deputies. In short, this firm could serve as an example of a fundamentally new approach to the problem of operating and developing resort cities as independent cost accounting branches on a scientific basis. What is their "trade secret"?

[Answer] First of all, figuratively speaking the objective of this economic experiment, which is without parallel in this country, is to tame the raging torrent of "savages" [tourists traveling without prepaid resort passes] which has been sweeping over Gagra for many years now.

The crowds of unorganized vacationers who arrive without resort passes or foot

and lodging passes have in the past not had the proper conditions for a satisfactory stay. With regard to housing they fell prey to the private owner with his spoiler's five-ruble appetite. The "savages" themselves lost their appetites by the end of their vacations after standing in kilometer-long lines at cafeterias. Going on excursions to the picturesque spots of Abkhazia and finding tickets for the return trip were almost hopeless.

However, resort cities themselves had no less problems, if not more. Hundreds of thousands of "unplanned" guests each season meant unplanned overloads on the electric power, water and food supply systems, etc.

And so, with the establishment of the experimental association in the spring of 1984, the ispolkom of the Gagra City Soviet took the "savages" under its wing.

The Otdykh firm is designed to meet them at train stations and airports and provide them with 5-, 10- and 15-day passes, i.e. with housing in the private sector at affordable prices, as well as with food coupons in the area where they would be staying, without any standing in line whatsoever, and passes for visits to a medicinal spring. The list of services also includes reserved airline and train tickets, admission to excursions to Sukhumi, to Lake Ritsa and to the Noviy Afon cave complex, etc.

During its first year of operation alone the firm served over 200,000 vacationers! They were rendered 2.08 million rubles worth of domestic services (with a planned goal of 1.606 million). The Gagra Gorispolkom and the ispolkoms of Pitsunda and Gantiadi village soviets were paid 372,000 rubles. The association made 333,000 rubles of pure profit.

As you can see, the financial results exceeded all expectations. The city received a considerable amount of funds for improvements and for strengthening of the material base of food service and retail trade enterprises and other types of services.

However, many problems remain unresolved. For example, the firm still does not have a decent material base. It does not have its own building, its office is not completed, it has no repair brigade, buses or other vehicles for tourist excursions and transportation. How can one speak of cost accounting at this stage? Regularization of its operations will also require mutual relations between the association and the bureau of travel and excursions, as well as with the railroads and with Aeroflot. ZARYA VOSTOKA has already written on this subject and it seems that the appropriate organs will do everything required to ensure that this firm will always be able to guarantee its clients a satisfactory vacation.

[Question] What sort of problems remain?

[Answer] The service sector is by its nature very complex. In this area more than in any other tact, skill and goodwill are needed. We must achieve compatibility of interests between the provider and the recipient of services. This does not necessarily assume material equality, but we must achieve satisfaction on the part of both parties. In this regard the housing question

is the most pressing. And in general a solution to the problem of the Gagra resort area, for instance, is clearly beyond the abilities of both the Abkhazian Resort Council and the Gagra City Soviet. To achieve such a solution we will need the assistance of the central resort council and the AUCCTU. In this area, in addition to that which we have already mentioned, we need to complete construction of the road to Mt. Mamzishkha, install a cable car system to the same destination, and build a sports center and other resort facilities. We have concluded agreements with a number of republic and all-union organizations concerning their participation in the development of the Gagra resort area. In doing so we have devoted particular attention to the construction of facilities other than sleeping quarters. One of our primary tasks is, for example, to construct fruit and vegetable storage facilities with a capacity of 2,000 metric tons, without which capacity it will be impossible to provide a steady supply of vegetables and fruits to trade union sanatoria in Abkhazia.

Our best-equipped resort is Pitsunda. It is served by a well-organized, skilled collective which is capable of solving many of the problems which it faces. But, generally speaking, here as well one finds the problems which are typical of resorts in Abkhazia. The same applies to the resort areas around Gudauta and Noviy Afon, where the level of services provided is significantly lower than in Gagra, although they are no less attractive than the latter in terms of climatic and geographic conditions. It is true that in recent years we have concluded agreements with various organizations for the purpose of having them participate in the development of the resort areas in question, but that is still somewhere off in the future...

Resorts like Gumista and Agudzera are also awaiting solutions to identical problems. Recently we received the general plans for their development. In the near future these will be examined by Abkhazian Gosstroy, after which they will go on to conferences in which all builders and concerned organizations will participate, both from the rayon and the republic and union-wide levels. At these conferences they will determine the order in which facilities will be constructed according to the general plans, as well as to what degree individual builders and contractors will be involved...

We cannot remain silent about two particular sanatoria: those in Tkvarcheli and Auadkhara.

The Tkvarcheli Sanatorium is widely known. People come there for treatment from Siberia and the Urals... But it has the poorest service system. It is true that the construction of sanatoria is planned there, but this has become a long and protracted process, primarily due to the lack of a suitable contract organization which could carry out the work under very difficult geological conditions.

Auadkhara is Abkhazia's only mountain resort. But currently there is not even a decent road leading to it... Recently we have witnessed a tendency toward sharp reduction of all intrusions into nature, even to the point of banning access to some places. But all things are best in moderation! In our opinion, it would be appropriate to develop hotel facilities for 500-600 beds at Auadkhara, equipping them, of course, with everything needed for complete



waste disposal. Will that lead to an increase in operational overhead? Well, what if it does? That can be compensated for by increasing the cost of staying at the resort...

[Question] What is being done toward expanding facilities for family vacations?

[Answer] We fully support the campaign for the expansion of family vacations which has gotten underway around the country and within the trade union resort system. We must boldly break the established tradition, according to which children are virtually not allowed within sight of sanatoria. We feel that it would be possible to permit children in some general sanatoria, so long as they old enough to be taken on long trips at all.

[Question] Thus the scientific approach to the development of the resort industry is expressed in its comprehensive nature...?

[Answer] Precisely. Each resort should develop as a system, the summation of interrelated and interdependent elements. Here everything is of tremendous significance: rational planning of construction in resort areas, road construction, utilization of natural resources... An important part in the operations of resorts is played by mass cultural and ideological work, domestic services and other services, a steady supply of food products to sanatoria, and so on. All these questions are being regularly discussed by party and soviet organs and are being resolved quickly and efficiently... We are successfully dealing with many problems with the help of the Georgian Resort Council. However, once again I would like to emphasize that in many areas we need the support of higher-level organizations: the Central Resort Council and the AUCCTU. Because the need for such support is obvious in resolutions by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, as well as resolutions by the Georgian CP Central Committee concerning the Abkhazian ASSR.

Our next task is to improve to the maximum the existing resort base on the basis of scientific and technical advances and ensure a high level of service for resort guests, as required by the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress...

12825

CSO: 1830/55

## REGIONAL ISSUES

### FIGURES ON TuSSR ECONOMIC PROGRESS

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 20 Aug 86 p 2

[Article: "Reorganization on the March"]

[Text] The decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the June (1986) CPSU Central Committee Plenum do not leave the labor collectives, sectors, ministries and departments time to get moving and to make long preparations for reorganization. It is necessary to reorganize in the course of the work today and to be oriented toward high results and the ultimate efficiency of public production.

More and more weight is being attained by such technical and economic indicators as the increase in labor productivity, the reduction in the production cost, the observance of contractual obligations for the delivery of output, and the rate of growth in the volumes of production. The party is aiming at an increase in the shift coefficient in the operation of equipment and the stock of machine tools and at the maximum utilization of fixed capital.

In comparison with the corresponding period of last year, the volume of production increased by 7.8 percent, labor productivity increased by 5.1 percent, and the production cost was lowered by 1 percent. So most enterprises were not standing still. Above the plan in July alone, 6 million kilowatt-hours of electric power were produced along with about 17,000 tons of oil and 122 million cubic meters of gas, and 955,000 cubic decimeters of chrome leather goods, 51,000 pairs of shoes and many other types of output were issued. The collectives of the republic's fuel and energy complex worked well. The people worked tenaciously in the oil and gas fields and at the electric power stations, striving toward qualitative changes.

Individual enterprises of the TuSSR Gosagroprom achieved rather good results. The overall volume of production here increased by 15.4 percent over the corresponding period of 1985 and labor productivity rose by 11.7 percent. The republic realized 55 million rubles in industrial output above the plan.

But by no means all collectives reorganized in the necessary direction. "Gross" achievements cannot hide the fact that someone is continuing to work in the old way using extensive methods. This year, many more enterprises than

before did not meet the plan for deliveries of products in the stated assortment and quality, 45 enterprises violated contractual obligations and were short by 20.5 million rubles in their deliveries to consumers, 47 collectives reduced the rate of increase in production, which resulted in a reduction of 41.2 million rubles in its volume, and 57 did not meet the target for the increase in labor productivity. The Turkmenkabel Plant, the Ashkhabad Empirical-Experimental Mechanical Repair Plant, the Chardzhoukhleb Association, the Tashauz building materials plant and fishing combine, and all cotton-ginning plants of the TuSSR Gosagroprom maintained an above-plan number [of workers].

The losses from such management are obvious. At the fault of the enterprises not attaining the planned rates of increase of production and not fulfilling the targets for July and the first 7 months, the republic and country received a considerably smaller quantity of mineral fertilizers, wall materials, and macaroni products and confectionery. Fewer nonalcoholic drinks were produced than expected, falling 118,000 decaliters short of the plan, which increased the liability of the sector to the population.

An alarming situation is developing in the work to improve the quality of goods. It is unsatisfactory in many ways. The plan for the production of output with the highest category of quality was underfulfilled by 23.4 percent! Eight enterprises fell short by 13.3 million rubles in the provision of products with the state mark of quality.

The enterprises of Gosagroprom were 2.6 percent under the target for deliveries of high-quality output to trade institutions. Light industry violated its obligations to trade for the delivery of products with the index "N"--novelty--and of especially fashionable goods at contract prices. Trade had a deficit of such products amounting to 414,000 rubles.

Only a few months remain until the end of the first year of the 12th Five-Year Plan. Success depends largely upon how productive and economically efficient will be the work of industry collectives in the third quarter and upon the kind of results that they will have upon starting the final quarter of the fiscal year.

9746

CSO: 1830/47

## REGIONAL ISSUES

### TURKMEN COMMUNICATIONS DEVELOPMENT DISCUSSED

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 15 Aug 86 p 2

[Article by A. Ataniyazov, director for the department for transport, roads, communications and shipments of the TuSSR Gosplan: "Telephone Communications: Problems and Prospects"]

[Text] A great deal of attention has been paid to the prospects for the development of the country's communications systems in the Basic Directions for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in the Years 1986 Through 1990 and for the Period Through the Year 2000. A separate line in this extremely important program document reads: "Increase the volume of communications services by 26 to 28 percent. Continue the development and increase the reliability of the country's unified automated communications system on the basis of the latest achievements of science and technology."

In accordance with the national economic plan, the 12th Five-Year Plan provides for the further development of communications in our country. By the end of the five-year plan, income from the basic work of the TuSSR Ministry of Communications will increase by 28 percent compared with 1985 and will reach 94 million rubles, including an increase of 29 percent in income from the sale of communications services to the people, which will amount to 22 million rubles.

It is planned to put into operation automated inter-urban telephone exchanges in Ashkhabad in Chardzhou, cable lines from Mary to Kushka and from Mary to Murgab to Iolotan, and radio relay lines from Chardzhou to Gaurdak, from Ashkhabad to Kizyl-Arbat, from Arlan to Krasnovodsk, and from Arlan to Gasan-Kuli, which will feed republic and union television programs to these points.

It is planned to complete the installation of "Orbita" receiving stations in Ashkhabad and Krasnovodsk and to reconstruct the radio and television transmitting station in Tedzhen. The network of television receiving stations in space will be expanded. Up to 99 percent of the territory of the republic will be covered by one program of television broadcasting and up to 94 percent by two programs.



In an era of technical progress, efficient telephone communications are attaining special importance. This is why special attention will be paid to the establish of telephone communications. The five-year plan provides for putting into operation telephone exchanges with an overall capacity of 95,000 numbers in the cities and 18,000 numbers in rural areas. In so doing, up to 75 percent of the telephones will be installed in apartments and the number of basic telephone sets for individual subscribers in the republic will increase by a factor of 1.7.

The plans are extensive and intense. And to fulfill them successfully, the republic's Ministry of Communications must reorganize its work as quickly as possible in accordance with the demands of the 27th CPSU Congress and the June (1986) CPSU Central Committee Plenum. Meanwhile, it is still too early to speak of active reconstruction. In addition, the TuSSR Ministry of Communications is doing an unsatisfactory job of preparing communications facilities for construction and reconstruction and is not analyzing the necessity of the work or the efficiency and return on investment, which is declining every year in the sector as a whole. There is poor management of the technical policy for the development of the means of communication in the territory of the republic (what is meant is the development of departmental means of communications in the enterprises of the Ministry of the Gas Industry and the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry and the development of the interaction with the oblast gorispolkoms, etc.).

For a long time, even years, the inhabitants of Ashkhabad and oblast centers have been waiting for the installation of telephones in their homes. The development of urban telephone communications is being delayed basically because of the lack of production areas for expanding existing and the construction of new ATS's [automatic telephone exchanges]. The contractor is slow in constructing large-capacity ATS's. Thus, the TuSSR Ministry of Construction has been working on the construction of an ATS building with an estimated cost of 1.4 million rubles in the Gaudan Microrayon since 1979 and on an ATS building with an estimated cost of 1.0 million rubles in the city of Mary since 1981.

In accordance with the instructions of the USSR Ministry of Communications, our republic's communications workers must take urgent measures to accelerate the construction of urban and rural telephone networks. The direct way to resolve this problem is the elaboration of models for the development of the telephone communications in the capital of the republic, oblast centers and large cities subordinate to the oblast and, later on, rayon centers and the utilization of projects for inexpensive ATS buildings for 10,000 numbers. The application of economical construction designs, the elimination of extravagances, and the well-thought-out planning of the arrangement of equipment and technical services help to lower the cost of the project.

There are examples in the republic of the efficient construction of inexpensive buildings for telephone exchanges. Thus, the gorispolkom in Mary constructed a separate one-story building in a new microrayon and turned it over for the installation of a telephone exchange, having used for this project an operational warehouse with an estimated cost of no more than 150,000 to 160,000 rubles. As a result, the city obtained an operating

telephone exchange ahead of time with a capacity of 8,000 numbers and reserve space left over.

Another example: when an acute need for telephone communications arose in the industrial zone of Tashauz, the TuSSR Gosplan together with the republic's Ministry of Communications recommended that the experience of the Mary Gorispolkom be employed there. With the active support of the Tashauz Gorkom of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan, the gorispolkom attached an analogous project in 1984 and constructed the necessary building a year later. There are plans for 1987 to put into operation the first phase of the ATS with 3,000 numbers and to add another 7,000 numbers in 1988.

Unfortunately, there are examples of another sort.

The telephone exchange buildings, whose projects were ordered by oblast gorispolkoms, are turning out to be especially expensive, bulky and, in addition, poorly located. Let us take, for example, the ATS building for 10,000 numbers in Nebit-Dag (ordered by the gorispolkom). Its estimated cost is 1.9 million rubles, including 1.7 million rubles for construction and installation work. But the contractor, Glavturkmenneftegazstroy, has not been able to perform the work sensibly in 2 years. Friction developed with the institute planning the technological part: specialists think, and not without reason, that the place of the attachment of the building was not coordinated with the existing telephone communications.

A similar situation developed in Tashauz. In reviewing the project proposed by the Tashauz Gorispolkom for a new ATS, the TuSSR Gosplan and specialists from the Ministry of Communications concluded that it was clearly inexpedient to construct such a massive building in the place proposed by the gorispolkom. The TuSSR Ministry of Communications proposed a more acceptable and efficient variant of the locating and construction of the ATS in the city, which is now being considered by the gorispolkom.

The questions of lowering the cost of construction and of the efficiency of products are also quite important here. Under the existing situation, the national economy and population of the republic do not need massive architectural "monuments" but reliable telephone communications. The outlook for the development of ATS technology also denies the necessity of the construction of unwieldy and expensive buildings, because in the near future the decimal and coordinate systems will be replaced by electronic systems that will require substantially smaller production areas. This was confirmed by the international exhibition "Svyaz-86" that recently closed in Moscow, where there was a demonstration of electronic ATS's, which are more compact, simpler and reliable in operation. The latest telephone exchange with a capacity of 10,000 numbers takes less space than a furniture "partition!" This is why it is expedient for the TuSSR Ministry of Communications to be the one to order all of the documentation on design estimates for the building and equipment of the ATS. In addition, the use of the plans of inexpensive and simple buildings would allow the ministry to construct them through the forces of its own contract organization, which is very important with the shortage of contract work in the TuSSR Ministry of Construction.

The 12th Five-Year Plan provides for the putting into operation of telephone exchanges with a total capacity of 18,000 numbers in rural areas. Most of them represent intra-production telephone communications in the sovkhozes and kolkhozes carried out through the capital investments of the TuSSR Gosagroprom (11,500 numbers) and Glavkarakumstroy (1,200 numbers). One of the basic reasons for the slow extension of telephone service in rural areas is the weak production base of the contractor, the trust Turkmensvyazstroy of the TuSSR Ministry of Communications. In the trust, they are slow to introduce progressive labor methods and they are not doing much to apply mechanization and the brigade contract. At the beginning of this year, not a single one of the 43 trust brigades had been transferred to the brigade contract.

To carry out the planned tasks of the 12th Five-Year Plan successfully, the TuSSR Ministry of Communications must completely reorganize its work and aim at reducing uncompleted construction, increasing the return on investment, and reducing the stocks of uninstalled equipment. This is demanded by the new management conditions that the ministry adopted on 1 January 1986. Only then will the growing demands of urban and rural production and all the inhabitants of the republic for communications services be satisfied.

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